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## Protests Erupt In India Over Temple Attack

By William K. Stevens

**NEW DELHI**—As India's military forces moved to stamp out terrorism in Punjab, protests by Sikhs over the assault on the sacred Golden Temple resulted in violence in several parts of the country. Six persons were killed in Kashmir and two in New Delhi.

Army sources said that Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, 37, the radical Sikh separatist who was believed to be in the temple, died in a gun battle with Indian troops at close range during the last stages of the fight in Amritsar late Wednesday. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Thursday that despite the heavy blow dealt to Sikh extremists in Punjab in the last two days, it might still be difficult to reach a negotiated political settlement to the tangled Punjab issue.

Mrs. Gandhi spoke in an interview on the morning after the army captured Amritsar's Golden Temple and killed Mr. Bhindranwale. Nearly 400 persons were killed during the operation.

She said that the leaders of the moderate wing of the Sikh separatists failed to do anything about the terrorist movement even though they apparently watched it develop at close range.

Mrs. Gandhi's statement suggested that she may be preparing to adopt a tougher line in future talks over Punjab following the military developments of the past two days. The leader of the moderates, Harchand Singh Longowal, came out of the Golden Temple, where he had long sought sanctuary from arrest, and surrendered to the army before the final assault began. A government spokesman said Thursday that it had not yet been decided what charges, if any, might be brought against him.

Meanwhile, the army started what was described as the second phase of its operation to rid Punjab of an estimated remaining force of 100 to 150 extremists. Nearly 1,200 were reported arrested Tuesday and Wednesday in the raid on the Golden Temple and simultaneous raids on 43 other places of worship that had been suspected hideouts.

Even while the army pressed the hunt, extremists still at large killed 10 more persons. In addition, protests by Sikhs over the assault on the Golden Temple resulted in violence and death in New Delhi and in Kashmir. Two were killed when police fired on rioters in New Delhi, and six in the Kashmir capital of Srinagar. Protests also took place elsewhere.

Despite this, many Indians, including many Sikhs, expressed relief that the back of the extremist movement had apparently been broken and that the wave of murders that had caused such national anxiety for nearly two years may have been effectively contained.

Mrs. Gandhi said that, by and large, the country has accepted the bold actions of the last two days as necessary measures.

The death of Mr. Bhindranwale reportedly came late Wednesday during the last phase of the assault. His body was found in the basement of the Akal Takht, the



Sikh demonstrators, angered by the fighting at Amritsar, hurling stones at police at their main temple in New Delhi.

## U.S.-British Ties: Enduring but Changing

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

**LONDON**—The powerful thrust across the Channel on June 6, 1944, marked Wednesday at ceremonies in Normandy and in southern England, was the zenith of the extraordinarily close wartime partnership between the United States and Britain.

Forty years later, the British

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speaks of the "special relationship" as a living entity. The bond established by Churchill and Roosevelt has survived the decades in the intimate links still maintained between No. 10 Downing Street and the White House. American presidents and British prime ministers, regardless of party, have since described the two nations as the closest and most reliable of allies.

But, in fact, things have changed radically, and changed forever. The most important difference between 1944 and 1984 is the balance of power. Forty years ago, Britain was a coequal member of the Big Three, along with the United States and the Soviet Union, the master of a global empire. Today it

is a power of the middle rank, economically and perhaps militarily rather less robust than France and West Germany.

On D-Day, there were almost as many British troops in the landings as there were American—a situation difficult to visualize today. At that time, the political-military integration of the two nations was almost complete. The three principal subordinates of General Eisenhower were all British.

Britain this week is one of seven participants in the economic summit conference in London, and this conference will represent only one, albeit much the strongest, of the power groups in the contemporary world. Britain was the only nation to join the United States and the Soviet Union at the Potsdam Conference of 1945 to plan the future of a defeated Germany.

There is still a good deal of cooperation between Britain and the United States. Britain's communications headquarters at Cheltenham, near Gloucester, is a crucial link in worldwide U.S. intelligence gathering, and Britain's separate nuclear arsenal is dependent on missiles made in the United States. U.S. cruise missiles have been in-

stalled in Britain within the last six months.

But it can no longer be taken for granted that foreign-policy interests are identical. Although sympathetic to U.S. concerns in Central America, Britain has been unhappy about some tactics, such as the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government felt deceived about the invasion of Grenada, a member of the Commonwealth, and many in Britain feel that U.S. support in the campaign against Argentina in

the Falkland Islands was reluctant. Although disputes will probably be submerged at the summit meetings, Britain and the United States differ on such issues as interest rates, deficits and the Third World.

For the United States, other world regions such as Latin America, the Middle East and the Pacific basin loom at least as large as Western Europe. The point constantly made—and possibly over-emphasized—by British commentators is that leadership in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Reagan Backs Trade Talks as Summit Opens

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

**LONDON**—President Ronald Reagan told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone he would support Japan's call for a new round of world trade liberalization talks Thursday, as the 10th annual sum-

mit encourages banks on new arrangements for debt repayment by some nations. Page 15.

mit meeting of seven industrialized nations got under way here.

President Reagan assured Mr. Nakasone of U.S. support for the comprehensive trade negotiations during bilateral talks before the official start of the summit, the U.S. Treasury secretary, Donald T. Regan, said.

The summit has been called to discuss noninflationary economic growth during the daytime sessions and concentrate on international issues during the evening talks.

In the first general meeting, held at No. 10 Downing Street on Thursday evening, summit leaders discussed East-West relations, arms control, disarmament and events in the Gulf. A British government spokesman said.

During the summit, Mr. Reagan will be under pressure to reduce U.S. interest rates and a budget deficit that European leaders

blame for many of their own economic problems.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is presiding at the summit. Canada's prime minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who has served longer than any of the other leaders here, is attending his last international meeting before retiring next week.

The meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone was one in a series of bilateral talks held Thursday afternoon. Mr. Reagan also met with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France.

Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, is also attending the summit.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone also discussed the possibility of expanding present oil-sharing arrangements agreed on by the Paris-based International Energy Agency in connection with the Gulf war. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone agreed that during the summit meeting, which ends Saturday, there should be more cooperation and discussion on possible oil shortages because of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Mr. Nakasone and U.S. administration officials have previously urged a commitment at the summit for new world trade negotiations. But Thursday was the first time Mr. Reagan had endorsed the plan.

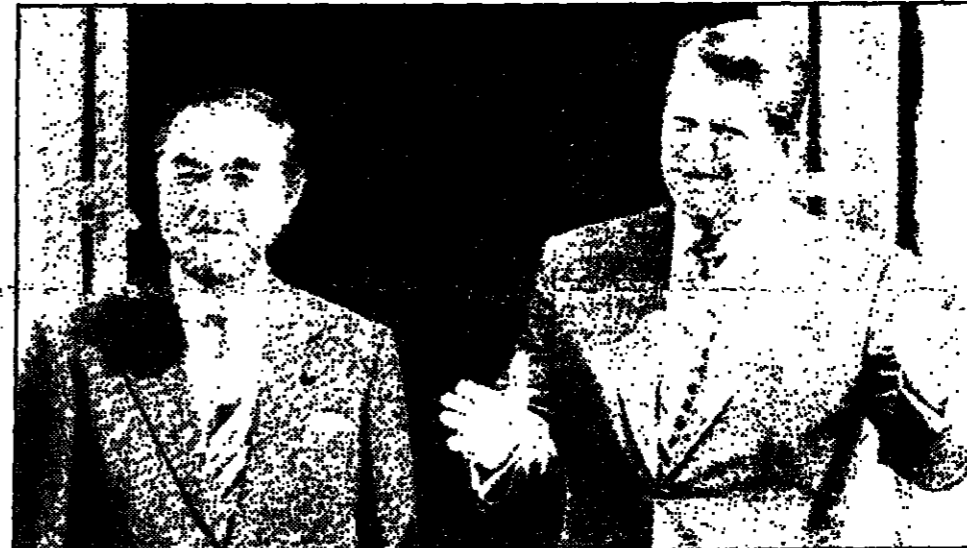
European leaders are expected to be divided over the initiative proposal, which foresees new negotiated agreements reached by 1986.

France and Italy do not want to start the liberalization talks soon, although they support the concept of freer trade. Both are expected to resist the idea of a specific timetable.

"Simply liberalizing trade among developed and developing countries is not enough, because there must be an effort to get to more basic causes of world economic problems," a French government official said late Thursday.

Moreover, the Reagan-Nakasone initiative must get the support of developing nations to succeed. Brazil and India are among nations known to oppose such liberalization.

However, British and West German spokesmen later expressed support for the U.S.-Japanese initiative.



Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan and President Reagan met before the London summit.

## Iran Protests Plane's Downing, Warns Saudis

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

**KUWAIT**—Iran has protested to Saudi Arabia the downing of one of its planes in the first official acknowledgment of the loss in the aerial clash between Iranian and Saudi jets over the Gulf on Tuesday.

In a report late Wednesday night monitored by the BBC and news agencies here, Tehran radio said that the Saudi charge d'affaires had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday and given a strongly worded protest note.

Tehran radio said the note asserted that the Iranian plane had been flying over international waters when it was shot down. The government stated that Iran expected Saudi Arabia to "refrain from any measures that may set the Persian Gulf ablaze." It warned

that Iran would "respond severely" to any further incidents.

Meanwhile, both Iran and Iraq accused each other of staging an escalating series of reprisal raids across each other's borders.

Tehran accused Iraq of bombing

Iran reportedly has been flying U.S.-built fighters as surveillance planes in the Gulf. Page 2.

five Iranian towns Wednesday night and Thursday. In a radio report, Iranian officials said that 19 persons were killed and more than 250 injured when Iraqi planes bombed Nahavand, in Hamedan, 160 miles (258 kilometers) from the border. Wednesday night, the report said that Iraqi planes also fired missiles at the town of Masjid e-Soleiman and Dezful in southern Iran, where 30 persons were killed or wounded.

Late Thursday, Tehran radio ac-

cused Iraq of bombing the towns of Dehloran, in Ilam province, and Gulen e-Barban, in Bakhtaran province. It said some people were killed and wounded.

In Baghdad, the Iraqi high command said Thursday that 35 more civilians were killed and 123 wounded in Iranian shelling of the southern port of Basra and in air raids on the towns of Jalaula and Kifri Wednesday and Thursday. It said an Iranian plane was shot down.

■ **Iraq Plans Kharg Attacks**  
Iraq said Thursday it would step up its siege of Iran's main oil terminal of Kharg Island as diplomats in Tehran reported a revival in Iran's oil exports despite recent Iraqi attacks on its tankers, Reuters reported in Bahrain.

The Iraqi information minister, Latif Nassim al-Jassim, said: "Our blockade of Kharg will escalate.

We will tighten our siege around the island and the next few days will see more serious steps against the oil terminal and oil exports."

Diplomats in Tehran said Iranian exports were reviving after a period last week, when Iraqi attacks on tankers using Kharg almost reduced them to zero. One tanker a day is now loading at Kharg, representing exports of about 1.2 million to 1.4 million barrels per day. Iran normally exports closer to 1.8 million barrels per day.

In Baghdad, diplomatic sources said Thursday that Iraq had received two new types of Soviet-made air-to-surface missiles for its bomber fleet, increasing its capacity for precision strikes.

The sources said the rockets were intended for launching from Iraq's squadrons of Tupolev TU-16 and TU-22 bombers and arrived in the country about a week ago.

## Lebanese Parliament Fails to Vote on Cabinet

The Associated Press

**BEIRUT**—The Lebanese parliament debated government proposals to bring about peace, but failed to hold a predicted vote on the new cabinet Thursday and adjourned until Monday after night-long rocket and artillery duels in an area around Beirut left five civilians dead and 11 wounded.

Police said 13 people, mostly civilians, have been killed and 30 wounded since the debate opened Tuesday on Prime Minister Rashid Karami's proposals to reunify the country and end its nine-year civil war. The casualties came amid continued sniping and artillery exchanges that have preceded each of the three-hour parliament sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The three days of meetings also brought the daily closure of the Museum crossing, the only open gateway between the Christian eastern and the Muslim western sectors of the capital, forcing businesses to close or cut working hours because employees were unable to reach their jobs.

The deputy speaker of parliament, Mounir Abo Fadel, said 47 deputies have signed a declaration of confidence to serve as an alternative for a roll call vote in case an emergency should disrupt the debates.

Forty-nine deputies attended the

session Thursday, and nine challenged the government's policy.

The leftist Beirut daily As-Safir, which is close to Mr. Karami, said the violence Wednesday night and the many speeches were intentional, to force a delay in a vote of confidence needed to formally install the cabinet.

As the debate proceeded, sniper bullets and occasional rocket-propelled grenades were traded along the Green Line splitting Beirut into the Christian and Muslim sectors. Relatives of civilians kidnapped by various militias protested for a third straight day at the Museum crossing near parliament to demand more attention for the plight of the captives.

The acting interior minister, Joseph Skaff, who has been given the task of dealing with the kidnaps

## Putting a New Bloom on 'Ulysses'

### Scholars Produce Definitive Edition of Joyce's Novel

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—An international team of scholars has produced a three-volume edition of James Joyce's "Ulysses" that corrects all 5,000 omissions, transpositions and other errors included in previous editions of the seminal 20th-century novel.

Scholars predict that the new edition, subtitled "A Critical and Synoptic Edition," will shed light not only on particular passages but also on the interpretation of entire episodes and characters. They say also that it will prompt a fresh round of studies of one of the most thoroughly analyzed novels ever written.

Richard Ellmann, Goldsmith's Professor of English Literature at Oxford University and author of the definitive biography of Joyce, described the new edition as "an

absolutely stunning scholarly achievement."

The new edition, published by Garland Publishing of New York, which specializes in photographic reprints of antiquarian books and manuscripts, corrects an average of seven flaws for every printed page of "Ulysses."

The errors involve punctuation and omitted words, phrases and even entire sentences. Joyce himself was greatly vexed by the errors, but managed to correct only a handful of them before turning his attention to other books.

The mistakes occurred because Joyce wrote the manuscript in often-illegible longhand with a steel pen, because he added another 100,000 words to the page proofs, and because the 26 printers in Dublin, France, who set the type by hand, did not know English. Moreover, they worked from a single-spaced manuscript.

The novel, barred from the United States as obscene until 1933, was published in Paris in 1922 by Shakespeare and Co., a bookstore owned by the literary patron Sylvia Beach. Miss Beach offered to publish 1,000 copies, for which subscribers were asked to pay in advance of publication.

The book rolled off the presses on Feb. 2, Joyce's 40th birthday. Each copy of the book carried an insert declaring: "The publisher asks the reader's indulgence for typographical errors unavoidable in the exceptional circumstances."

The new edition appears on June 16, "Bloomsday," the date in 1904 on which Joyce sent his fictional protagonists, Stephen Dedalus and Leopold Bloom, through the streets of Dublin.

The three volumes of the Garland edition, totaling 1,919 pages and costing \$200, are printed with the correct text on the right-hand page and, on the left-hand page, the various published texts.

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Lebanese police argued with a Moslem woman, right, after she and friends tried to apprehend two Christian women, center, to protest kidnappings by Christian militias.

## Iran Is Using U.S.-Made F-14s For Radar Control in the Gulf

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Iran has been flying American-built F-14 Tomcat fighters as radar surveillance and control planes to guide F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers attacking ships in the Gulf, according to Middle Eastern diplomats and U.S. officials.

Until now, it was believed that Iran lacked the technical ability and the spare parts to get the powerful Grumman F-14, which is the premier interceptor of the U.S. Navy, into the air. Iran is also flying P-3 maritime patrol aircraft, made by Lockheed, to spot targets. The diplomats and officials said Iran was using the F-14s, which have advanced radar systems, as "mini-AWACS," or reconnaissance

sance planes, to spot ships in the Gulf and to guide the F-4s, which carry far less effective radar.

On Wednesday, the aircraft carrier America, a 78,000-ton vessel carrying 85 aircraft, arrived in the Indian Ocean to relieve its sister ship, the Kitty Hawk. Naval officers said it would take several days to hand over the watch, after which the Kitty Hawk would head for San Diego.

Meanwhile, Middle Eastern diplomats said Saudi Arabia and its allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council had begun a loose coordination of air and naval defenses intended to protect tankers and merchant ships steaming to and from ports on the western shore of the Gulf.

During the reign of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the United States sold 80 F-14s to Iran and delivered 79. The international institute for Strategic Studies, in London, has reported that Iran has 77 on hand.

Middle Eastern diplomats said Iran had 11 or 12 F-14s that could be flown. Officials in Washington said that was a plausible estimate, given the disruptions of the Iranian revolution, and said they believed that Iran had taken parts from many F-14s to keep a few serviceable.

The radar of the F-14, according to naval officers, can pick up aircraft at distances of more than 100 nautical miles and can also spot a ship. The pilot and radar operator aboard the two-seat F-14 can transmit by radio headings and other information directly to pilots in the F-4s, another American aircraft made by McDonnell Douglas. The crew of a P-3 maritime patrol aircraft can do the same.

The officials said, however, there was no evidence that Iran had been able to make the F-14s' missile delivery system work.

Middle Eastern diplomats said military coordination within the Gulf Cooperation Council had increased in the wake of recent Iranian attacks on ships. The council comprises Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait.

The diplomats said members had established "hot lines" for quick communications and were exchanging information on tankers and other ships as they proceeded in and out of the Gulf.

**Questions in Congress**  
Wayne Biddle of The New York Times reported in Washington: Tuesday's air battle over the Gulf between Saudi Arabian and Iranian jet fighters featured American weapons on both sides, raising questions in Congress about U.S. arms policy in the region.

"It's a constantly rising lake of arms," said Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's arms control subcommittee and a member of the committee's panel on Near Eastern affairs. He called for a freeze on all weapon supplies to the Middle East.

"Exclusively American weapons on both sides of the dogfight raise questions about fueling an arms race in the region," said Representative Mel Levine, a California Democrat, who is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Middle East subcommittee.

On Tuesday, two Saudi pilots flying F-15 Eagle fighters built by the McDonnell Douglas Corp. engaged Iranian F-4 Phantom jets, also built by McDonnell Douglas. The Saudi planes were armed with Sidewinder heat-seeking missiles and Sparrow radar-guided missiles, both manufactured by Raytheon Corp. A Raytheon official said Sparrows were used against the Iranians.

## Police, Miners Fight Outside U.K. Parliament

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Fighting broke out Thursday between police and an estimated 6,500 striking coal miners demonstrating outside the House of Commons.

Police reported that 120 persons were arrested. An undisclosed number of miners and some young people, believed to be children of strikers, were injured. The Press Association reported. Among those detained was a Labor member of Parliament, David Nellist.

Hundreds of police officers, many of them on horseback, rushed into Parliament Square to control the miners.

Arthur Scargill, the mine union leader, told the protesters he was prepared for a strike over planned pit closures and job losses to last into winter. Later his aides said he had won promises of increased support from six transport and steel unions to help halt oil and coal supplies. (AP, Reuters)



Two London policemen arrested a striker demonstrating outside Parliament on Thursday following a clash.

## Rightist Leader Quits Broederbond As Afrikaner Political Rift Deepens

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — Andries Treurnicht, leader of South Africa's rightist Conservative Party, has announced his resignation from the secretive Afrikaner Broederbond society.

His resignation from the body, the power behind government policy since 1948 when the present National Party was voted in, was seen as a final split in the country's political right over racial policies. He had been a member of the Broederbond for 35 years.

The Conservative Party's chief whip, Jan Hoon, said that Mr. Treurnicht had resigned because of the political course of the Broederbond "and especially its ties with the new constitution which is fatal for the self-determination of the whites and the best interests of the Afrikaner people."

The new constitution would give some parliamentary say to Indians and coloreds (mixed race) but would exclude the majority black African population.

Mr. Treurnicht quit the govern-

ment in 1982 in opposition to the reforming policies of Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha.

His resignation from the Broederbond emphasizes the widening split among South Africa's ruling whites.

Political analysts said many whites could follow him in leaving the Broederbond, which has about 12,000 carefully chosen members.

**Botha in Belgium**

The Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, said Thursday that Mr. Botha, now on a European tour, was due to meet Pope John Paul II in Rome, Reuters reported from Brussels.

Mr. Tindemans' comments occurred after talks between Belgian officials, including Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, and South African officials. The Belgians told the South Africans they should not pass the control of Southwest Africa, or Namibia, to Western nations but grant it independence without conditions, a Belgian spokesman said.

Mr. Botha had told West German officials Wednesday he was ready to yield control over Namibia to the five Western nations that are negotiating for its independence.

Later, Mr. Botha attended a ceremony in Longueval, a village in northern France, while a anti-apartheid demonstration took place nearby.

## U.S.-U.K. Ties Slowly Evolve

(Continued from Page 1)

United States has passed from a generation of internationally minded Easterners to Southerners and Westerners whose concerns lie mainly elsewhere.

The British-American alliance that mounted Operation Overlord as the cross-Channel attack was code-named, has been joined and transformed by others. Inevitably, in the shape of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it is less cohesive, and Britain's influence is less than it was in 1944.

More ominously, the warm feelings among Britons toward the United States, which have remained surprisingly intact despite the change in the nations' relative power, are in danger of being eroded. Writing in The Guardian, Peter Jenkins, a pro-American columnist, went so far Wednesday as to express the fear that President Ronald Reagan's presence for a week in the British Isles "will encourage the incipient anti-Americanism."

Yet at a deeper level, as any Englishman living in the United States and any American living in Britain must sense, much of the linkage survives.

It survives in the curious fact that Americans, even those with no blood ties to Britain, still find in this country a kind of second home. Americans named Lombardi and Schmidt, as well as those named Jones and McPherson, stand in front of Buckingham Palace for the Changing of the Guard, stirred by intuitive loyalties most would find in no other country save their own.

It survives in the pride many Britons take in the accomplishments of their onetime colony. It survives through a common language, common democratic ideals, a common literature. It is sustained by lively educational, cultural and journalistic interchange.

In an editorial titled "Dear Friends," The Times of London, still the voice of the British establishment, said Wednesday that the D-Day celebrations commemorate "the fact of being again with our friends, and of being still confident, each of the other, that the test of true friendship is to be there" in the hour of need.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Cites Negotiations on Sakharov

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — The United States is engaged in diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union about the future of the Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman said Thursday.

Another senior U.S. official told United Press International said Thursday that the United States had been informed officially that Mr. Sakharov was alive and that his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, was not in any danger. He also said that Mrs. Bonner had been seen on a balcony and spotted on a street and that the couple's life appeared to be returning to normal. Mr. Sakharov, who is in internal exile in the city of Gorki, began a hunger strike May 2 in an attempt to force Soviet authorities to allow his wife to leave the country to seek medical help.

The White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said that Richard R. Burt, the assistant U.S. secretary of state, met in London on Thursday with Efram Yankelevich, son-in-law of Mr. Sakharov's wife, Mr. Speakes said Mr. Yankelevich and his wife, Tatiana, who live in Boston, were in London to try to meet aides to the seven leaders assembling for the economic summit Thursday. (UPI, AP)

### Soviet Jews Reject Emigration Claim

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Three Jewish activists told Western reporters Thursday that "hundreds of thousands" of Jews were waiting to leave the Soviet Union. The three denied claims last month by the official anti-Zionist committee that practically all Jews who wanted to leave already had emigrated.

The three were Boris Klotz, 34, a mathematician; Viktor Fulmaki, 39, a computer programmer; and Lev Tukachinsky, 35. According to official accounts, emigration has dwindled to a trickle because the "process of family reunification" is virtually complete. Mr. Fulmaki said, "We decisively disagree with the authorities' version."

Mr. Klotz said thousands of Jews were still being refused permission on the grounds that they were privy to state secrets. He said Moscow Jews had worked out from official statements that the authorities have acknowledged refusing to let between 20,000 and 25,000 Jews leave. (AP, Reuters)

### Israeli Sentenced in Terrorism Case

JERUSALEM (UPI) — The first Israeli in a group of 27 settlers implicated in a Jewish terrorist underground was sentenced Thursday to 18 months in prison.

Noam Yinnon, 27, of the Moshav Keshet settlement in the annexed Syrian Golan Heights, was convicted last week of transporting explosives that were used in attacks against Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories.

The district court is scheduled to try the remaining 26 members of the underground June 17. Among them are two army officers who confessed to having had prior knowledge of a 1980 car-bombing campaign that maimed two Arab mayors in the occupied West Bank.

### 5 Reportedly Were Executed in Libya

LONDON (Reuters) — A total of five persons have been hanged publicly and scores arrested in Libya in the past five days, according to a spokesman for the dissident National Front for the Salvation of Libya.

The official Libyan news agency IANA had announced Monday that three Islamic fundamentalists allegedly recruited by the American CIA had been hanged, two on Sunday near the Tunisian border and one more on Monday.

The dissident spokesman said Wednesday that two additional persons were hanged Tuesday in Benghazi. He said all five were executed without trial. He said his group estimated that up to 1,500 people had been arrested over the past four to six weeks and accused of being terrorists or agents of foreign powers.

### 30 Named in Arms Smuggling in Italy

TRENTO, Italy (AP) — A state prosecutor is recommending indictments against more than 30 people for allegedly smuggling weapons and military vehicles and also for reportedly trying to sell nuclear weapons.

The prosecutor, Enrico Cavalieri, said Tuesday night that he filed the recommendation with Judge Carlo Palermo, who has spent four years investigating the arms and drug smuggling ring. Among those listed in Mr. Cavalieri's report, according to the Italian news agency ANSA, was Rosendo Ruzel, an actor known for his movie roles in "South Pacific" and "Three Coins in the Fountain."

Mr. Cavalieri said more than 30 people were involved in a failed attempt to sell nuclear weapons to three unidentified Arab nations and to Argentina, but he declined to give other details such as what weapons or nuclear fuels were actually sold and who produced them. ANSA said the group also is suspected of trying to sell submarine guns, tanks, helicopters, missiles, ships, plutonium and uranium to Iraq, Taiwan, the Philippines and Argentina.

### Greenland Political Stalemate Persists

NUUK, Greenland (Combined Dispatches) — Provisional results in Wednesday's election to the Landsting (house rule parliament) showed little change in Greenland's political stalemate, with the minority ruling party, the social democratic Siumut (Forward) party of Prime Minister Jonathan Motzfeldt and the conservative Atassut (Unity) party winning 11 seats each.

The leftist Inuit Ataqatigiit (Eskimo Movement) party will have two or three seats, depending on official results expected later in the day. This compared with 12 seats each for Siumut and Atassut and two for Inuit in the previous Landsting. Total membership can vary from 23 to 26.

The election was caused by a dispute over a fishing agreement with the European Community. Mr. Motzfeldt, who has run the government since Greenland, a former Danish colony, achieved home rule five years ago, said Thursday, "We must put ideologies to one side." (Reuters, UPI)

### Oil Embargo on South Africa Defied

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — More than 200 oil tankers defied an international oil embargo by docking in South Africa between July 1981 and January 1983, a Dutch anti-apartheid organization said Thursday.

The Shipping Research Bureau said most of the 23 shipping companies it identified were Norwegian-based. Almost all oil-exporting companies have declared an embargo against South Africa, threatening reprisals against companies and vessels breaking it.

The oil companies named by the bureau, none of them a major firm, were based in the United States, Bermuda, West Germany, Switzerland and Britain. A bureau spokesman said it had tried to contact the companies but that most had either not responded or denied the charges.

### Senators, Casey Agree on Prior Notice

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Intelligence Committee said that CIA Director William J. Casey had agreed to procedures to give the committee prior notice of significant intelligence activities, in the hope of avoiding a repetition of the recent furor over CIA-backed mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

The announcement said the agreement on covert activities, reached Wednesday, was designed to ensure compliance with a law requiring that the House and Senate panels be kept "fully and currently informed" of all intelligence activities including "any significant anticipated intelligence activity."

It did not give details of the new procedures but said that the committee and the executive branch had "agreed on several important propositions concerning the meaning of this section" of the law.

### Britain Hopes to Remain in UNESCO

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain expressed serious misgivings Thursday about the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization but restated its aim to work for reform from within.

"Unlike the United States, Britain has no present intention of withdrawing," Timothy Raison, a junior minister at the foreign office, told the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Press Union. "We will stay in the organization and do what we can to get it functioning as efficiently as possible."

Commenting on UNESCO initiatives on news coverage, Mr. Raison said that Britain was worried that new institutions could be set up to serve certain ideologies or governments. He also criticized an "alarming" increase in the size of the organization and a lack of proper evaluation of projects. He said that Britain would review its position at the end of the year.

### For the Record

The search has been called off for 18 persons missing from the British square-rigger Marques, which sank off Bermuda during a race. Nine persons were rescued and one body was recovered Sunday after the 67-year-old vessel capsized in heavy winds. (UPI)

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in a report published Thursday said that Nicaragua had engaged in widespread repression of its Indian population but that Sandinista authorities had made "significant advances" recently in curbing abuses. (AP)

## Media Invasion of Normandy Was Success

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

CAEN, France — "I'm amazed and more impressed than ever at the genius of the Allies for putting together such a complex operation 40 years ago," said a harried Jennifer Siebens, the Paris bureau chief for CBS News. "We're just barely getting it together for a couple of hours of television on one afternoon and nobody's shooting at us."

Over the last few months, and more furiously over the last few days, the American television networks undertook a second landing on the beaches and in the little towns of Normandy to create Wednesday's visual spectacular celebrating the 40th anniversary of D-Day.

Gun emplacements became instant studios, trees were uprooted, stately cemeteries were transformed into electronic jungles — and often-cynical television technicians and reporters were slowly but inductively converted into believers in valor and courage.

"Covering this event did extraordinary things for people's morale," said Joseph Angotti, NBC's general manager for news in Europe. "It's very different from what they normally cover — the war in Lebanon, the attacks on ships in the Gulf, and other complicated stories that are tough to get across."

"This is a positive, patriotic kind of story," he went on, "and there aren't many moments like that."

On technical and logistical grounds alone, the programs represented a formidable achievement.

"We were faced with 50 miles of coastline, with President Reagan touching down in three different places, and none of them had an electric current coming in," said Miss Siebens. "We had to hot-wire the whole Normandy coast and make it instant, easy television."

To do this required squadrons of people, and none of the networks were certain exactly how many they had ended up hiring. CBS officials estimated that their crew, including drivers and translators, runners and technicians, correspondents and producers, numbered about 120. Estimates at NBC ranged from about 70 to just under 90. ABC had about 45 people working here.

CBS's crew was especially large because it drew the responsibility as the "pool" of the event, feeding pictures to the other U.S. networks.

State-owned French television served as an international pool, feeding to television crews from around the world. France's Antenne 2 channel covered the main event, competing for viewers at times with another channel showing the French Open tennis championships.

The West German television network, ARD, broadcast the D-Day ceremonies live, and a network spokesman said the program drew an unusual number of protests. Some viewers complained that the ceremonies opened "old wounds." On Monday and Tuesday, about 44 percent of West German homes had tuned into a showing of the American film on D-Day, "The Longest Day."

## Protests Flare Around India

(Continued from Page 1)

repository for the Holy Book of Scriptures of the Sikh religion.

Nearly were the bodies of two of his chief lieutenants, Amrik Singh, the president of the All-India Sikh Students Federation, and a former Indian Army major general, Subh Singh, who has been described by Home Affairs Ministry officials as the director of training for Sikh extremists.

In all, at least 380 were reported killed during the operation to clear the temple, including 80 soldiers. The government had been reluctant to raid the Golden Temple, the headquarters and staging ground for the terrorist campaign.

Mrs. Gandhi said Thursday also that "we thought that maybe we would come to an agreement, and we were trying our best, but the killing suddenly escalated."

The agitation has been directed at gaining greater political autonomy for Punjab, the Sikh homeland, plus certain religious, territorial and economic concessions.

Some time ago, however, the radicals led by Mr. Bhindranwale seized effective control of the movement from the moderates of Mr. Longowal, with whom the government has been intermittently negotiating.

Mrs. Gandhi said Thursday that she once told the moderates that in such agitations, "no matter who starts them, somebody else takes advantage; and then those who start them, they are called moderates and they're pushed aside and somebody else comes, so that it becomes virtually impossible to come to an agreement."

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# Leading Democrats Urge Hart and Jackson to Back Mondale

## Mondale's Time



Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, his wife, Joan, and sons William, left, and Ted, as he said that, in his belief, he has clinched the Democratic presidential nomination.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — Democratic Party leaders are pressing Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson to give up the fight for the party's presidential nomination, a contest that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale says he has already won.

The issue now, the leaders say, is unifying the Democratic Party to take on the Republican incumbent, Ronald Reagan, in the November election.

But Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson say they have come too far to give up before the July 16 nominating convention in San Francisco.

"It is not over," said Mr. Hart. "The bottom line is my self-respect."

"It is clear I am the winner," Mr. Mondale said Wednesday after he appeared to capture enough delegate votes for a first-ballot nomination.

The latest United Press International count showed Mr. Mondale with 1,969 delegates, Mr. Hart with 1,212 and Mr. Jackson with 367. Fifty-eight were pledged to others and 219 were uncommitted.

However, party rules that do not bind delegates to vote for the candidates whom they were elected to support have given Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson the impetus to carry their campaigns forward.

In the final round of primary elections Tuesday, Mr. Mondale won the majority of delegates in

New Jersey and West Virginia, while Mr. Hart won in California, New Mexico and South Dakota.

Brushing aside tabulations showing Mr. Mondale with a nominating majority of 1,967, Mr. Hart predicted Wednesday that major public opinion polls to be published later this month would show him a stronger candidate against

Mr. Reagan and would cause delegates to abandon Mr. Mondale.

But many prominent Democrats

bluntly called on Mr. Hart to abandon his candidacy for the sake of party unity. They included House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts; Gillis W. Long of Louisiana, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus; Andrew Young, the mayor of Atlanta; and Robert S. Strauss, the former party chairman.

Mr. Hart met Thursday with leading Democrats, including Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas

and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona. Mr. Udall refused later to say what advice he had given Mr. Hart.

"He's trying to make up his mind," Mr. Udall said. "Senator Hart's a realist. He'll do what's best for the party in the long run."

"That nomination is not going to be worth very much," he added, "if there is a lot of blood on the floor, and Gary Hart feels that way, Gary Hart is no spoiler."

People love a fighter, but they hate a spoiler," Mr. O'Neill said Wednesday. Mr. O'Neill, who is among those to meet with Mr. Hart on Thursday, said, "that's the message that I'll give to him, straight."

The same message went to Mr. Jackson from some influential black politicians, including Mr. Young. The Atlanta mayor, who had been an unpledged delegate, agreed Wednesday morning to back Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Mondale, who began a one-week vacation in Southampton, New York, said he would soon issue a statement on "how we will proceed" with the selection of a vice presidential candidate.

"I am the nominee, I've got the votes, and it's important the selection of the vice president takes place in a responsible way," he said Wednesday. "That is the most important single act by a presidential candidate: picking the running mate. I think Americans test the nominee by the wisdom of that choice; they all know a vice president can become president."

Aides to Mr. Mondale said Thursday that he has chosen John Ralby, the campaign's senior adviser, to direct the process of selecting a vice presidential running mate.

"Mr. Mondale intends to make this matter his highest personal priority in the weeks ahead," said James Johnson, the campaign chairman.

Mr. Hart, who has said repeatedly that he is not interested in being vice president, declined Wednesday to rule out the possibility that he would accept the No. 2 spot if it were offered.

He also made it clear he intended his quest to be as amicable as possible under the circumstances. Mr. Hart pledged not to criticize the former vice president and said that Mr. Mondale could also defeat Mr. Reagan in the fall.

Mr. Jackson said he would spend the month before the national convention "trying to expand the party, trying to heal it."

Before the party convenes, he said, he hopes to reach out to blacks who did not back his presidential bid, to raise money for his campaign and to consult with party leaders, including the other two candidates.

"I would hope," Mr. Jackson said, "that during this period Gary Hart and Fritz Mondale and I would meet more than once and do all within our power to relieve the tension at the convention."

Mr. Jackson would not say what role he will seek to play at the convention or in the general election campaign. But he said he intends to reiterate his objections to the party's delegate selection process, which he considers unfair, and the runoff primary system practiced in some Southern states, which he contends discriminates against members of minority groups.

(AP, NYT, UPI)

## Heavy Debts Are Worrying To Democrats

By Thomas B. Edsall

WASHINGTON — As the Democratic presidential battle continues, party officials are voicing a growing fear that campaign debts could surpass \$7 million and severely restrict the ability of the nominee and of the Democratic National Committee to finance an adequate campaign against President Ronald Reagan.

As a result, the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, Paul G. Kirk Jr., said he was recommending that the committee not take "legal responsibility" for debts as it usually has done.

"If we get hit with new obligations," Mr. Kirk warned, "we will be mortgaging ourselves, making it all the more difficult to compete."

At least three of the original eight major candidates, including Walter F. Mondale, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, have debts approaching or exceeding \$2 million.

The total debt of all the candidates appears sure to exceed \$7 million by the time of the July convention in San Francisco.

In contrast, both the Reagan-Bush '84 Committee and the Republican National Committee are flush with cash, and the Republicans have gained a considerable advantage from the absence of a costly battle for their party's presidential nomination.

While Mr. Mondale, for example, has spent \$18 million in the contest for the Democratic nomination, the Reagan-Bush Committee has already raised more than \$25 million and can use almost all of it in preparation for the November general election.

The nominees of each party will receive just over \$40 million from the U.S. government for the general election, and each party can spend another \$6.9 million in support of its nominee.

In the past, the Democratic National Committee has assumed responsibility for the campaign debts of winners and losers. For example, it spent more than 12 years making partial payments on the 1968 debts of Hubert H. Humphrey, Robert F. Kennedy and Eugene J. McCarthy.

The size of the debts of Democrats varies widely.

• Mr. Mondale reported \$1.9 million in debts as of the end of April, and the figure did not include another \$400,000 borrowed and placed in escrow to pay back contributions from political action committees and major donors to Mondale delegate committees.

• As of the start of this month, Senator Hart reported the largest debt of any candidate — \$4.6 million. Since then, officials contend they have used matching U.S. payments to reduce the net debt to \$1.9 million.

• The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson reported debts of \$475,000.

• Of the candidates who left the race, Senator Glenn reported owing \$2.9 million. Senators Ernest E. Hollings of South Carolina and Alan Cranston of California and former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota are reportedly succeeding in paying off their debts. As of the end of April, former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida reported owing \$139,000.

## Reagan Aides Plan Drive to Lure Hart Backers

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan intends to open a new phase of his re-election campaign in the next few weeks with a series of speeches and campaign appearances targeted at moderates and independents who have grown disaffected with the Democrats during the long primary campaign.

Now that Walter F. Mondale has apparently captured enough votes to win the Democratic nomination, the Reagan strategy is to "open the door" to disaffected Democrats and independents by appealing to them on the economy, crime, education and high technology, according to campaign and White House officials.

"The bottom line is a genuine lack of enthusiasm out there for Walter F. Mondale and his candidacy," Edward Rollins, the Reagan campaign director, said Wednesday. "There is no question there is a lack of support out there for Mondale which could generate into support for the president."

President Reagan plans to refrain from direct rhetorical combat with Mr. Mondale or Senator Hart

until after the Democratic convention in mid-July, but he intends to step up his domestic campaign appearances when he returns from Europe.

"Clearly, the wheels are going to begin to turn to make appeals to those [disaffected] voters," said a White House official.

This appeal will take several directions, officials said. One is a long-planned effort to court moderate Democrats, particularly blue-collar workers, who may have grown disaffected with the party's leftward drift. To this end, Mr. Reagan may campaign soon in New Jersey and possibly Ohio, as well as the South, where GOP strategists hope to capitalize on what they describe as a white-voter backlash to the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's candidacy.

Second, Mr. Reagan will seek out the upwardly mobile voters between the ages of 25 and 40 who have been at the core of Senator Hart's support, the sources said.

"We find these people to be so socially liberal and fiscally conservative," a Reagan strategist, Susan K. Spencer, said recently.

The Reagan operatives are eyeing, in particular, Senator Gary Hart's constituency of prosperous, younger "baby-boom" voters, but the timing of Mr. Reagan's appeal to them depends on how long the Colorado Democrat remains in the contest for his party's nomination, the officials added.

In almost every Democratic primary this year, exit polls have shown that the pool of crossover voters who might support Mr. Reagan is smaller than it was in 1980, but the surveys also show that the most promising targets for the president are the Democrats who supported Senator Hart.

A majority of Hart voters in the Democratic primaries said they would not support Mr. Mondale in a general election campaign against Mr. Reagan, according to ABC/News exit polls. About 80 percent of Hart voters picked Mr. Reagan over Mr. Mondale in the fall, while many others said they would not vote.

President Reagan plans to refrain from direct rhetorical combat with Mr. Mondale or Senator Hart

## New Drought Parches U.S. Southwest

\$1 Billion in Losses Seem; Cost of Beef May Be Pushed Up

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — For the second straight year, severe drought is parching large areas of the Southwest, ruining crops and forcing ranchers to sell breeding stock.

Agricultural officials fear that the spring without rain in New Mexico, Arizona and western Texas is a harbinger of a second year of drought in the Plains states and the Southeast. Severe damage has already been done, and one likely result is a shorter supply of beef in the fall.

In West Texas there have actually been four years of drought, the last two of them disastrous. Last year, one farmer, Lewis Smith, sold his breeding stock at a loss. This year he is selling the ranch.

"I just don't have any faith in agriculture any more," said Mr. Smith, who is selling off his 10,300 acres (4,168 hectares) in the middle of the parched West Texas plains. "We've lost an awful lot of money."

Last year, with the range too dry to grow forage, he bought government surplus corn for \$67.50 a ton. Even though the corn was released to ranchers like Mr. Smith too late to save his cattle, it did help feed the sheep he also raised. This year, corn is costing him \$180 a ton.

The drought last year was bad. This year it is worse. Lakes and reservoirs are 15 feet (4.6 meters) below normal. Even normally rainy areas of south and east Texas are suffering.

Twenty percent of the wheat crop is already lost, and a million acres of the Texas high plains, which produces almost a third of the U.S. cotton, is too dry to plant. Leland Beatty, a spokesman for the Texas Department of Agriculture, estimates that losses will approach a billion dollars. The state's Department of Water Resources said 40 cities might face water shortages this summer if there are no substantial rains.

Lake Corpus Christi, the water source for its namesake city among others, was below half its normal level. Fifty-five counties in the southwestern part of the state, including much of the Rio Grande Valley, are "completely burnt up," Mr. Beatty said.

The drought exacerbated a bleak picture in the valley brought on by winter freezes, which all but wiped out the citrus crop and damaged trees so badly that production will be reduced for two years.

The Texas commissioner of agriculture, Jim Hightower, has called on the U.S. government for disaster assistance, including a plan to allow growers to collect crop insurance benefits even though some have not actually planted.

The dry range conditions have brought wide selling of stock, with liquidation estimated to be as high as half the herd in some areas.

Those who sell out now may find it prohibitively expensive to get back into the cattle business when conditions improve. The selling will cause a shortage of breeding stock and if conditions improve next year, the demand will trigger high prices.

In New Mexico, where last year half of the 32 counties were declared agricultural disaster areas because of drought, some livestock is being sold again this year.

Although a substantial snowpack in the mountains is producing good runoff, the eastern part of the state bordering on the Texas Panhandle is extremely dry.

Harold Loughhead of the Agricultural Extension Service at the Uni-

versity of Arizona said conditions in his state are "about normal — perennial drought." Because livestock herds on the Arizona ranges seem to be weathering the drought, the situation is not considered critical. Almost all of Arizona's farmland is irrigated, and the snowpack throughout the Rockies have been heavy, meaning good runoff for the Texas use for irrigation.

According to Dr. Louis Thompson, an agronomist and climatologist at Iowa State University, the Southwest's drought results because high-velocity winds known as the jetstream are dumping large amounts of water in the East and Middle West.

In Washington last week, Representative Jamie L. Whitten, Democrat of Mississippi, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said U.S. agriculture is facing "about the most trying situation we've ever had," with farm debt put at \$216 billion and 41 percent of the farmers delinquent on loan payments.

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## Costa Rica Says Basque Is Suspect in Attempt To Assassinate Pastora

United Press International

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Police have identified a man suspected of planting a bomb to kill Edén Pastora Gómez, the leader of a Nicaraguan rebel group, as a member of Spain's Basque separatist guerrilla group, a Costa Rican radio station said.

Radio Monumental, a commercial station in San José, reported Wednesday that investigators had identified the man as José Miguel Lugo Gorostiola, a member of ETA, a Basque separatist group that has been linked to a previous attempt to assassinate Mr. Pastora.

In Madrid, a spokesman for the Spanish Interior Ministry said Mr. Lugo is "extremely well known" and is listed as a suspected member of the ETA.

Spanish news reports have said that as many as 100 ETA members may be in Nicaragua working with the Sandinistas.

Earlier Wednesday, a spokesman for Costa Rica's Judicial Investigation Organization said investigators were "70 percent sure" the suspect was from Spain. "We believe he is linked to a terrorist group, a leftist group," said Francisco Ruiz, spokesman for the agency.

ETA, an acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, has carried out more than 400 killings in its 15-year war for an independent Marxist state in the Basque region of northeastern Spain. Recently, its activities have expanded to include international terrorism.

Last year, Costa Rica uncovered an ETA cell and charged several Basque guerrillas with a plot to kill Mr. Pastora.

The explosion May 30 at a press conference called by Mr. Pastora killed six rebels and two other persons, and wounded Mr. Pastora and 26 others.

The suspect used a stolen passport with the name of Per Anker Hansen of Denmark, police said. He was injured in the blast.

On Wednesday, Radio Monumental played a taped interview with the suspect. In the seven-minute interview, taped when the man arrived at a hospital in Costa Rica several hours after the bombing, he said he was on outside stairs at the time of the blast.

"Really, I was lucky," the man said, adding that he had only small cuts on his arm, face and legs. "I don't know if it was an explosive, if



In a photograph taken at the scene of the explosion May 30 that wounded Edén Pastora Gómez, the man lying on his back was identified as Per Anker Hansen, a Danish photographer. However, Costa Rican authorities say he is actually a Basque terrorist and a suspect in the bombing.

they threw a grenade or if it was a bomb," the man said.

Witnesses said the man, posing as a Danish photographer, left the site of the blast minutes before the device exploded and was seen in a place where the detonator later was found. Danish officials have issued an international warrant for the man's arrest. Costa Rica's immigration agency has no record of anyone entering or leaving Costa Rica under the name of Per Anker Hansen.

Mr. Pastora is being treated in

Venezuela, and doctors said his condition was satisfactory, although they said he would have to remain in quarantine for at least three weeks to prevent infection of his wounds.

He had called the news conference in La Penca, a rebel base just inside the Nicaraguan border 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of here, to discuss the split in his Democratic Revolutionary Alliance and his opposition to joining CIA-backed rebels fighting out of Honduras.

## Rebels Rebuff Bid by Duarte

Leftists Refuse to Lay Down Arms Before Peace Talks

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist rebels have declared they will stick by their demand for unconditional peace talks to end El Salvador's civil war and mocked the government's request that they lay down their weapons first.

In their first official response to President José Napoleón Duarte's inauguration speech last Friday, members of the leftists' political and diplomatic commission said his proposal for peace talks was "most absurd."

In other developments Wednesday, Mr. Duarte promised an investigation into the cases of missing and slain Salvadorans, and the country's new attorney general pledged to investigate the 1980 slaying of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The rebel commission includes members of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, an umbrella group of outlawed leftist parties, and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, or FMLN, the coalition

of five guerrilla groups fighting to oust the government.

"Duarte has established the most absurd and politically least serious condition for dialogue, the laying down of arms by the FMLN," the commission said in a communiqué issued in Costa Rica. "This ignores the fact that we are in war and that the FMLN is a real force that is defeating the army of 40,000 backed by the United States."

Mr. Duarte has rejected negotiating a share of power for the rebels "with weapons pointed on the table," but has said he would enter talks aimed at leftist participation in future elections.

"We want to sit down to talk without one party forcing the other to accept preconditions," said Rubén Zamora, a rebel commission member.

Attorney General José Francisco Guerrero's promise to "clarify the death" of Archbishop Romero was made a day after the National Assembly elected him over opposition

from Mr. Duarte's Christian Democratic Party deputies.

The Christian Democrats said Mr. Guerrero's position as a leader in the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance, known as ARENA, could bias his actions as attorney general. Several ARENA members have been mentioned as suspects in the Romero slaying.

The archbishop, an advocate of social reform and critic of the military-civilian junta that governed at the time of his death, was killed by a single gunshot as he said Mass at a hospital chapel.

Mr. Duarte spoke with relatives of victims of political kidnappings and killings after about 250 of them demonstrated Wednesday at the presidential palace.

It was the first time a chief of state in El Salvador had received the relatives since they began organized efforts on behalf of the victims four years ago.

Human rights organizations estimate that more than 43,000 civilians have been killed, 5,000 kid-



Archbishop Oscar Romero

happened and 500 taken prisoner in the war.

"I will have to order an investigation," Mr. Duarte said. He asked the relatives to send a committee of five to meet Friday with the minister of the presidency, Julio Adolfo Ray Frenes.

## K.C. Wu, Ex-Chinese Official, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. K.C. Wu, 80, a former mayor of Shanghai and a former Nationalist Chinese official, died Wednesday at his home in Savannah, Georgia.

Born Wu Kuo-cheng in central China's Hubei province, he was raised in Beijing and educated in

the United States. When he returned to China after receiving a doctorate in political theory from Princeton University in 1926, he joined Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang party and served in many official positions, including mayor of Hankou, and, during World War II, mayor of Chungking.

After Chiang's Nationalist forces fled the mainland, Dr. Wu was appointed governor of Taiwan and served as a minister without portfolio in the Nationalist government.

In 1954, Dr. Wu emigrated to the United States after accusing the government on Taiwan of abandoning democracy. He called on the Chinese Nationalist Assembly

to enact reforms to return the party to the traditions of its founder, Sun Yat-sen, including an end to one-party rule on Taiwan and the establishment of greater guarantees of individual rights.

Dr. Wu was expelled from the Kuomintang. He never returned to China or Taiwan and spent the rest of his professional life writing, lecturing and teaching at Armstrong State College in Savannah.

Other deaths: N.M. Cohen, 93, a pioneer of the supermarket concept who in 1936 founded the Giant Food stores chain, Tuesday of injuries suffered in an automobile accident in Washington, D.C.

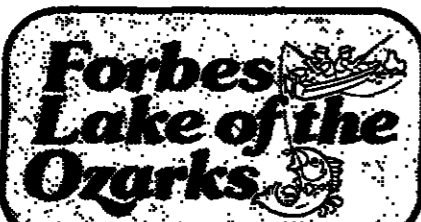
Rabbi Bernard Segal, 76, a leading figure in Conservative Judaism



K.C. Wu

in the United States, Monday in Jerusalem, where he had lived since 1977.

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Talks

## For Sale: 'Lost' Home By Frank Lloyd Wright

### New York House, Dismantled in 1954, Found in Pieces in Friend's Basement

By Paul Goldberger  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A controversial house by Frank Lloyd Wright, long thought to have been destroyed in 1954, has turned up in pieces in a basement storeroom in suburban Westchester County outside New York City. The pieces are for sale, and the cost of rebuilding the house is estimated at \$250,000.

The parts have been stored by David T. Henken, a contractor and former Wright apprentice who built the original building, a two-bedroom structure intended to demonstrate Wright's concept of an affordable small home. The house was built under the auspices of the Guggenheim Museum in 1953 on the Fifth Avenue site now occupied by the Wright-designed museum. It was taken down in 1954.

Mr. Henken moved most of the pieces to a storeroom beneath his house in Pleasantville, New York. He failed in several attempts to sell the dismantled house in the 1950s, and came eventually, he said, "to

put it aside and move on to more pressing business."

"I don't think that more than a half-dozen people ever knew that the house was here," Mr. Henken said. Mr. Henken has donated the pieces to public television station WNET in New York City, which is to auction it off as part of an annual fund-raising benefit.

Scholars were unaware that Mr. Henken possessed most of the elements of the widely publicized house, designed by the man generally acknowledged to have been America's greatest architect. They assumed it had been destroyed.

"I am astonished — I had thought it was long since gone," said Adolf K. Placzek, a former president of the Society of Architectural Historians. "That's quite a find, a really exciting rediscovery. I remember it as a house with a lot of grace, a really nice thing."

There is a strong likelihood that the house will be re-erected. Mr. Henken is requiring that a successful bidder agree to reconstruct the flat-roofed brick and plywood house in accordance with the original blueprints, which he possesses.

WNET has set a value of \$50,000 for the Henken pieces, which include most of the plywood sheathing, virtually all of the doors and windows, inside shelves and closets and light fixtures, and a few chairs. Most are in good condition.

Mr. Henken estimated the total cost of reconstructing the house, which would include replacing missing materials, building a foundation and adding a heating system, at \$250,000. The original construction cost, which included voluntary labor by students and apprentices of Wright, was \$46,000.

The house has had a long and complex history. It was originally created as a means of focusing public attention on Wright's long ca-



David T. Henken with parts of a Frank Lloyd Wright house stored at his home in Pleasantville, New York. The house is shown above as it appeared when it was built in 1953 at the site that is now occupied by the Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

reer — he was in his mid-80s when the house was erected — and on his interest in producing serious architecture that the average family could afford.

The house was considered an archetypal version of a series of houses Wright called Usonian, a word he had coined for his utopian version of American democracy. Wright died in 1959.

The Fifth Avenue house was simpler than some of the earlier Usonian structures but it demonstrated several precepts of Wright's work all the more clearly — the importance of open, flowing interior space, the intimate connection between indoors and outdoors, and the integration between architecture and furnishings.

In a statement written for the opening of the house, Wright called it "a home for our people in the spirit in which our Democracy was conceived; the individual integrate and free in an environment of his own." More particularly, he spoke

of his open plan, in which the kitchen, living and dining areas were joined together, as a means by which the woman of the house could "operate in gracious relation to her own home, instead of being a kitchen-mechanic behind closed doors."

Scholars have differed as to the overall quality of the house. Robert Twombly, a historian and Wright biographer, who was also unaware that the house had been preserved, said: "It is something somebody will be able to make a lot out of — there will have to be takers for this. It was always a hard house to get a full sense of, since it was squeezed in between other buildings, and I think of the space in that house as relatively unconvincing and uninteresting" in comparison with Wright's other houses.

For all of Wright's optimism, he was never able to prove in this house that he could produce his architecture for a limited budget. And from a design standpoint, the

house is somewhat conventional by Wright standards, notable more as a summary of his past accomplishments than as a sign of new directions.

Most of its innovations, such as the open floor plan, had appeared in many earlier Wright buildings, some as far back as the turn of the century.

Wright himself seemed to understand this. He concluded his statement at the opening by saying that in his view, it was in this house that "the original comes back to say hello to you afresh."

## Radon Is Tied to Lung Cancer

### Radioactive Gas May Cause Deaths of Nonsmokers

By Walter Sullivan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Radon, a common radioactive gas emitted by soil, stones and most building materials, may be responsible for as many as 10,000 lung cancer deaths among nonsmokers in the United States each year, according to an editorial in The New England Journal of Medicine.

The editorial was commenting on studies of lung cancer in miners exposed to a radon-rich environment. It was once thought that only miners who smoked suffered a markedly high rate of such cancers, but the new studies showed higher-than-normal rates of lung cancer among nonsmokers.

"It is clear that unless some threshold for the production of lung cancer exists, the risk of lung cancer does not stop at the exit from the mines," said the editorial, which was written by Dr. Naomi H. Harley, an environmental specialist at the New York University School of Medicine.

Radon often accumulates underground and is often found in the cellars of poorly ventilated homes and buildings. It is quickly diluted in the open air.

It has long been suspected that, along with chest X-rays and other forms of radiation exposure, radon may account for a small but significant percentage of lung cancers.

Two of the most recent studies are described in the current issue of the journal. One focused on 1,415 Swedes who had worked in iron mines where radon levels were higher than normal. Their lifetime

exposure was close to the level considered acceptable.

Fifty of the miners died of lung cancer, as against an expected rate of 12.8. The study was reported by Dr. Edward P. Radford of the Center for Environmental Epidemiology at the University of Pittsburgh and Dr. K.G. St. Clair Renard of Sweden.

The other study concerned 32 Navajo Indians who died of lung cancer and 64 who fell victim to

other forms of cancer. It was found that 23 of the lung cancer patients had been uranium miners, whereas this was not true for any of those with other cancers. Navajos, as a rule, do not smoke.

The study was performed by Drs. Jonathan M. Samet, Daniel Kuvit, Richard J. Waxweiler and Charles P. Key from the University of New Mexico Medical Center in Albuquerque and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in Cincinnati.

## U.S. Unit Urges Limit on Radiation

### Emitted by Radio, TV Transmitters

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Environmental Protection Agency plans to recommend that the U.S. government for the first time limit the strength of radiation from the antennas of radio and television transmitters because of possible human health risks.

New studies have raised a question on whether broadcast radiation under certain conditions may cause disorders in the nervous and immune systems. As a result, sources at the agency and the broadcast industry said, the government is moving for limitations.

Although some scientists disagree with the studies, U.S. officials and some health associations have concluded that prudence calls for increasing the margin of safety.

If the proposed rules are adopted, they could have adverse economic effects on the broadcasting industry and perhaps reduce the quality of some radio and television reception.

For frequencies used in FM and TV, the voluntary guide now sets a limit of 1,000 microwatts. Massachusetts set a standard five times more stringent, saying a human dose should not exceed 200 microwatts. The proposed U.S. standard is said to be 100 microwatts.

Some communities have set levels as low as five microwatts. Since the power of a transmitter falls off rapidly with distance, the dose of radiation depends on the distance from the antenna.

Some broadcasters in dense urban areas would be required to cut the power of transmitters, to raise antennae or to move them and transmitters to less populated areas.

## Discontent Surfaces in Guadeloupe

By Sheila Rule

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe — The inhabitants of this island in the French West Indies converse in French spiced with a melodic Creole patois. They purchase goods with the franc, read of world events in Paris newspapers and enhance their lives with French social services.

But pro-independence forces, protesting French rule, have planted bombs at government installations and other perceived symbols of colonialism in Guadeloupe and other French overseas departments.

One militant group set off 15 bombs in April, causing renewed

debate over the future of the department, which has belonged to France since 1635. The explosions, which caused no injuries, damaged police stations, banks, tax offices, a prison, a restaurant and one of two resorts operated by Club Méditerranée.

The militant group, which calls itself the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, said the bombings marked the 136th anniversary of the final abolition of slavery in French territories. The group defined its activities as being in two phases: "resistance to the French occupation forces" and "tomorrow, the offensive to conquer national independence."

The French government out-

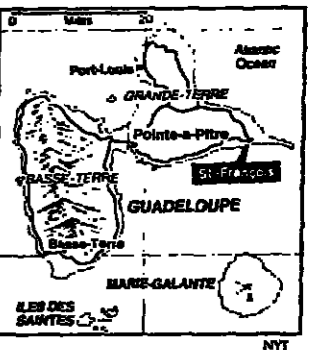
lawed the group early in May, making any involvement with it or its members punishable by jail terms ranging from six months to two years.

It is generally believed that the faction is small. "Only 4 percent of the population is willing to take the risk of independence," said Erick Rotin, a member of Guadeloupe's regional council.

Political discontent was slow to reach Guadeloupe and neighboring Martinique, another French overseas department, largely because French aid gave them a higher standard of living than most Caribbean nations formerly ruled by the British.

In years past, as many as 50,000 young people from Guadeloupe and Martinique would flock to France each year and find jobs. But times are different now; France has high unemployment and economic problems.

Some Guadeloupe residents say that the independence faction recruits the unemployed. Unemployment is roughly 35 percent in this overseas department, which includes in its jurisdiction the two main islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by a small inlet, as well as the islands of St. Barthélemy, Marie-Galante, Désir-



ade, Les Saintes and the northern half of St. Martin. With half the population of more than 300,000 under 20 years of age, the number of unemployed could swell and frustrations increase.

Signs of French aid can be seen in the smooth new highways and modern low-rent apartment complexes that have replaced the tottering shacks that housed the poor. Money has also been poured into schools and hospitals. The island's inhabitants receive wages approaching those of metropolitan France.

But some Guadeloupe residents complain that the government has neglected the island and other Caribbean outposts in favor of regions in metropolitan France, thus strengthening separatist sentiments.

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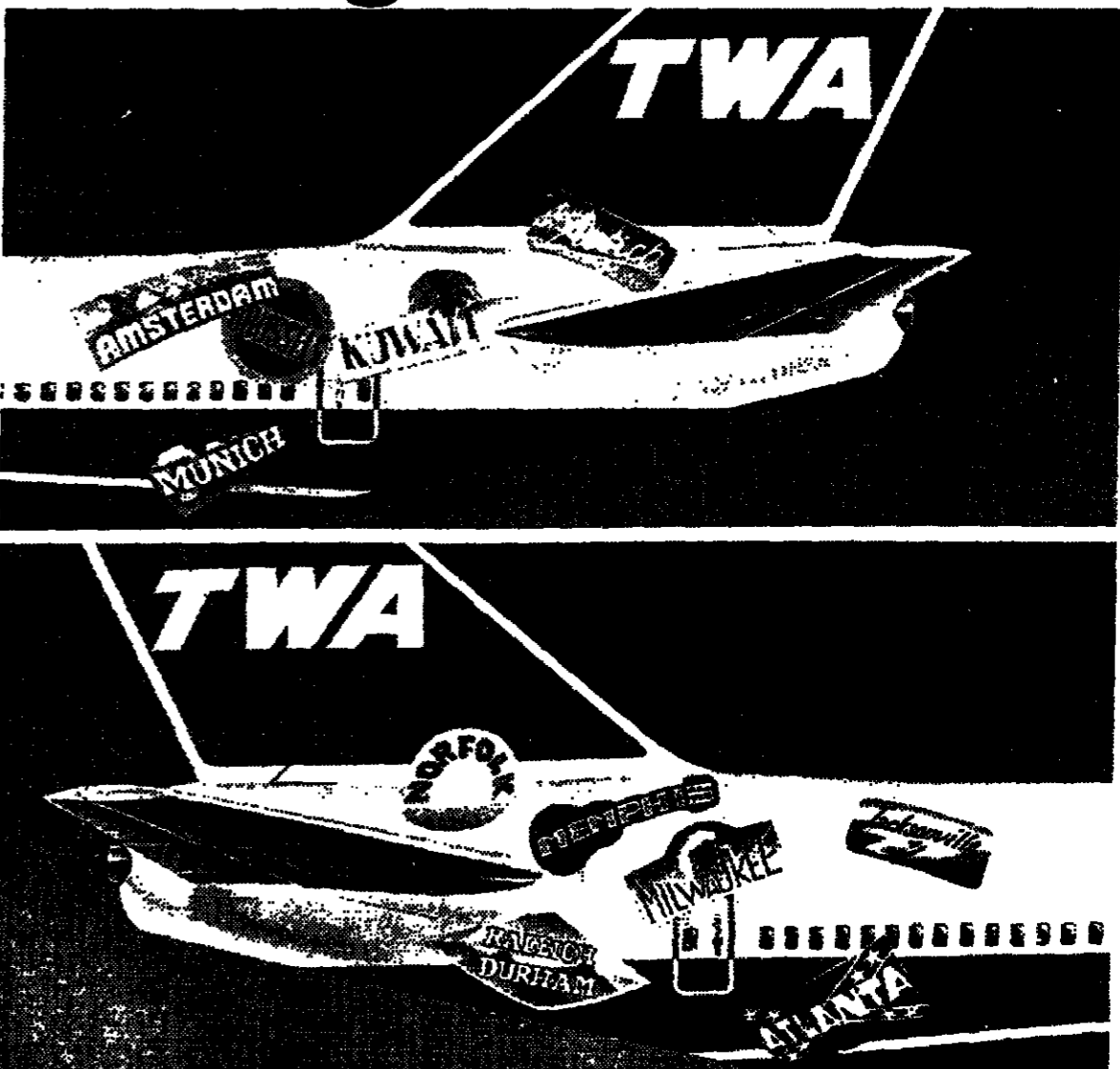
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# Herald Tribune

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## 'It's Mondale, I Guess'

When the marathon began last winter and Democrats were asked to name the candidate they preferred, they were apt to say something like, "Mondale, I guess." Ask the same question now, five grueling months later, and they are apt to say the same thing. Mr. Mondale probably has all the delegates necessary to be nominated. But that is not certain even now. Tuesday's mixed result, triumph in New Jersey and defeat in California, invites the same questions that have echoed through the campaign.

Why, then and now, the "I guess"? Why was the former vice president, so well organized, unable to seal his triumph early, after winning so easily in the first round in Iowa? Why, after being floored in New Hampshire and rallying gamely through the spring, was he unable to nail it down in May, let alone in June?

Looking for answers, people have been quick to fasten on perceived weaknesses in Mr. Mondale's candidacy. He is boring on television. He represents special interests. He embodies tired liberalism. He cannot shake his Carter connection. These answers have some bite, but in fairness, to take them together as signs of Mondale weakness is a bad rap, for it overlooks Mr. Mondale's strength.

For all the talk about rigged rules for delegates, that strength can be seen in the Democrats' popular vote. The factor most responsible for keeping Gary Hart in the race was, arguably, the Rev. Jesse Jackson. Had he not been in the running, many black voters would not have been inspired to vote. But those who

did would almost surely have strongly favored Mr. Mondale. That could easily have meant victory in states he lost narrowly to Mr. Hart, and lopsided triumphs elsewhere.

For instance, instead of winning Pennsylvania 47 percent to 35, with 17 percent for Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mondale might have beaten Mr. Hart by, say, 57 to 37. A run of outcomes like that—reminiscent of the Reagan-Bush primary contests in 1980—would have made it much harder for Mr. Hart to stay in.

The underlying Mondale strength can also be seen in the composition of the Democratic Party. The 1984 primary exit polls show it to be divided three ways. There are traditional, organized Democrats—urban, ethnic, blue-collar. There are racial minorities. And there are younger, independent Democrats—high-tech, white-collar.

Jesse Jackson won the minority vote and had some appeal for the younger independent Democrats. But he ran poorly among the middle-of-the-road whites. Gary Hart usually won the independent vote and won some support from the traditional segment, but attracted almost none from black voters. Only Mr. Mondale, who usually won the traditional vote, was able to draw from all three segments.

That does not explain all the hesitations about Walter Mondale. But it suggests that, even if he does not yet electrify Democrats, he has the capacity to unite them. In a diverse party, that is surely a strength.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Or Maybe Guess Again

On the arithmetic, Walter Mondale has won the Democratic nomination. At a minute before noon Wednesday, in St. Paul, he claimed 2,008 delegates—41 more than a majority—and his delegate counts have been reliable throughout the campaign. He stands ahead of where other nominees were at this stage of their campaigns in the past. After the primaries, George McGovern in 1972 had 46 percent of the delegates and Jimmy Carter in 1976 had 39 percent. Mr. Mondale has 51 percent.

But has he won the nomination in more than theoretical arithmetic? Gary Hart won a victory—close in popular votes, lopsided in delegates—in the largest state, California. He beat Mr. Mondale in Ohio and Indiana, New England and Florida as well. He got almost as many popular votes. In Los Angeles Wednesday morning, Gary Hart said the race is not over, and Jesse Jackson on Tuesday night talked about going on to the convention. Both men now face a hard choice. They can choose to accept the numbers that give Mr. Mondale the nomination. Or they can choose to challenge those numbers by challenging the legitimacy of the Democratic Party's presidential selection structure, at some presumed cost and risk to the chances for election of the party's nominee.

Mr. Hart might challenge up to 669 Mondale delegates as "tainted" because they were elected with the help of the famous delegate

committees. But forfeiture of the nomination is a drastic remedy for what was at worst a marginal offense. Credentials challenges in the past have been based on fundamental principles of fairness and representation. This one would rest on some poorly drafted fine print. And Mr. Hart's campaign has done nothing yet to bring a formal challenge.

Mr. Jackson on primary night repeated his call for full enforcement of the Voting Rights Act, but did not stress his call for the abolition of runoff primaries. That suggests he may be framing demands he thinks Mr. Mondale can meet. But Mr. Jackson has also been arguing that delegate counts should precisely mirror vote percentages—even though one of his leading supporters, Richard Hatcher, sat on the Compliance Review Commission, which approved the rules he complains of.

None of these arguments seems strong. None gives a challenger a moral advantage in argument. Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson still can argue that Walter Mondale has won the nomination unfairly, that he stands for the wrong policies, that he will lead the party to defeat. But like Samson, they are not in a position where this kind of all-out push can do either of them much good. The interesting politics now will take place within their camps. The pressures to go all out to the end and the pressures to start dealing will be equally intense.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Where Mondale Is Vulnerable

In Walter F. Mondale the Democrats have a prospective nominee who virtually concedes the West to Ronald Reagan and has shown scant appeal to younger, future-oriented voters who may be pivotal in the 1984 presidential election. His victory over Gary Hart, if victory it is, leaves the party troubled and uninspired.

—The Baltimore Sun.

### On Dealing With the Russians

How do you deal with a country that flatly refuses to carry on anything resembling a civilized process of give and take? As things are going, you don't.

In Europe, President Reagan is going out of his way to emphasize his administration's willingness to engage the Soviet Union in negotiations on the deployment of both nuclear and non-nuclear forces in Europe.

Reagan repeated the American willingness to engage the Russians in serious negotiations on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Central Europe. More specifically, he offered to discuss Soviet demands at the current Stockholm conference if the Russians will listen to Western proposals for confidence-building measures. It is worth remembering that the Stockholm conference is not a U.S. enterprise. It is the direct result of French proposals for an international meeting devoted to drawing up measures to make war in Europe less likely. The United States, speaking for most of Western Europe, proposed an exchange of information on deployments of forces, limits

on the size of military maneuvers, and advance information on major military exercises.

The Soviets, in return, refused to discuss the Western proposal in the absence of an agreement renouncing the use of force. The United States understandably treated the demand as an obstructionist propaganda ploy.

What Reagan has now done is say, "Fine. We will discuss your very vague proposal if you will discuss our very specific proposal." Within hours Moscow rejected the offer.

Western diplomats are not ready to accept the negative Soviet reaction as final. They feel that the Stockholm conference agenda provides the best chance for early negotiation of any of the issues dividing the superpowers. The bottom line, however, is that the Russians are simply not in a mood for accommodation.

—Los Angeles Times.

### Storming the Golden Temple

The storming of the complex of historic buildings surrounding the Sikh holy of holies, the fabled Golden Temple of Amritsar, by the troops of the Indian Army has clearly brought the long-running troubles in the Punjab to some sort of climax. While it remains entirely possible, and not unreasonable, to accuse the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, of acting rather late in the day, it is no longer appropriate to charge her with doing too little. The danger now is that she may have done too much. The bloody climax of the siege of Amritsar could drive hitherto moderate Sikhs to new levels of protest at home and abroad.

—The Guardian (London).

## FROM OUR JUNE 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Rebuilding French Naval Power**  
PARIS—On the subject of the French naval programme just announced, the [daily] "L'Éclair" remarks: "No one will be surprised that the navy had named a big figure as the sum necessary to replace France in her proper position as a naval power, namely three milliards of francs, for the construction of forty-five warships. This great amount will doubtless cause some public comment, but it goes to show the point to which we have fallen. The abandonment of the responsibilities of national defense is never an economy. The 'Aurore' says: 'The extraordinary efforts of England and Germany at present cannot leave France indifferent. The decision of Parliament will be universally approved.'"

**1934: Help Coming for U.S. Cities**  
WASHINGTON—The bankruptcy law permitting municipalities and corporations to reorganize their financial structures, as well as obtaining permission of their bondholders to reduce interest and principal on outstanding obligations, was signed by President Roosevelt [on June 7]. The act is considered by the White House as one of the essential pieces of legislation needed to round out the recovery program. Under the terms of the bill municipalities and corporations may, in the future, apply to their creditors for liberalization of the terms of outstanding indebtedness and thus permit them to lessen the burden of their liabilities. Heretofore such privileges were only extended to firms and individuals.

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# Solving Our Crisis With a Rolls-Royce for Everyman

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — It is nearly a generation since the fashionable concern was consumerism, decadence bred of affluence, the psychic damage of the "work ethic."

The "limits of growth" were proclaimed, along with stunning statistics to show what an overwhelming proportion of the world's natural resources were being gobbled up by the United States and other industrial societies.

Now, as leaders gather for the London economic summit meeting, the worry is about reviving growth, providing jobs, insuring continued markets for the raw materials on which so many in the world depend for a living.

The contrast is only superficial for the long term. The two sets of issues are the extremes of a continuing problem provoked by the new industrial revolution. The Nobel Prize-winning economist, Wassily Leontief of New York University, looks ahead and sees precious little understanding and adjustment yet to fundamental changes already upon us. There is no way, he has pointed out, that the panacea of retraining the unemployed for high-technology industries is going to solve the basic shift in production methods.

Nor can Washington's ideas of a massive shift to automated service industries and small companies produce enough jobs to take up the

slack from declining smokestack industries. Mr. Leontief made an important distinction between unemployment and income distribution. The second can be met by government action, if governments are willing to act. The first is a far deeper dilemma that has to do with transformation of the world economy.

It parallels the dislocations of the first industrial revolution, when people were drained off the farms and poured into cities to compete for subsistence wages. That was the phenomenon Karl Marx studied in mid-19th-century England, but he reached the wrong conclusions. Capitalism was not dying of its contradictions, as he supposed. It was remaking the world.

The result brought untold prosperity and health to people in the industrial countries, and a tremendous multiplication of the poor through the population explosion in the rest of the world. Now, as best they can, undeveloped countries are industrializing to partake of the benefits Marx did not foresee.

But the developed countries cannot stand still or they will stagnate. They must move on into the capital-intensive technological revolution, even though that means they are wiping out jobs for their people.

Jobs, as Mr. Leontief and others say, are not just about income. They remain a crucial psychological and emotional way of defining identity. People have a deep need to feel useful and self-reliant. It is now generally accepted that the safety net of the welfare state is essential to a stable society, but cradling in the net is not a satisfying way of life.

So new approaches are needed. The artsy-craftsy, back-to-nature impulse of the no-growth school will not do. It is another form of the Luddite rebellion against the machine in the 19th century, which failed because even though the machine brought painful change, it brought irrefragable gains.

What I call the Tiffany model, conceived when waste of resources was the major concern, offers a way of reconciling both the need to conserve materials (which will return with recovery) and the need to provide humane work.

The key is quality. Real quality requires craftsmanship, hand-finishing. Historically, it was reserved for the rich. The second industrial revolution can be used to provide it for everybody, just as the first made possible mass production and distribution.

That was achieved by an economic model

based on great quantities of cheap goods. Henry Ford's assembly line made the automobile everyman's transport. The robot can now replace low-skilled workers. The next step is the equivalent of a Rolls-Royce for everyman, by bringing back the artistry of finish that makes the big difference.

Of course, the price would be much higher. Consumer credit offers a solution. If a car were so well made that it only began to wear out in 20 years, would people mind taking 10 years to pay it off? Would they really prefer plastic plates to good china, plywood to fine furniture, if the cost in terms of yearly outlay were about the same?

Making good goods that last would leave the base work to machines, save material and employ more people in the rewarding task of adding quality by individual taste and skill. The popularity of do-it-yourself reflects humane values to be won.

This would mean a revolution of marketing concepts from the throwaway society to the make-it-better society. Adjustment would be required on the large scale, but that is inescapable if the new industrial era is to fulfill its promise of a leap ahead rather than a plunge to new despair.

The New York Times.

## It's Too Bad Little Albert Was Smart

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Damn. The rotten news for parents was put succinctly in a New York Times headline: "Einstein Revealed as Brilliant in Youth." That may not strike you as any sort of news, but it is, and it blasts a hope that has sustained some of us.

It has long been said that Einstein was a slow starter. The legend, to which many parents have clung for comfort, was that Einstein was dim in primary and secondary school and even failed his college-entrance examinations. He did fail those examinations, but primarily because he had trouble learning French, which trouble I consider a sign of superior spirit.

The rest of the legend turns out to derive from a misreading of the grading system at his Swiss school. It now has been learned, as a result of the preparation of his papers for publication, that the kid was something of a prodigy. He excelled at college physics before he was 11, was gifted at Latin and Greek, and was a "brilliant" violinist.

The science (or so we are invited to regard it) of "parenting" incites the hope that we can learn practical lessons from conspicuous successes. So I have been looking into the rearing of little Al Einstein. My findings are not entirely encouraging.

At age five he was tutored at home, but only briefly — until he had a tantrum and threw a chair at the unfortunate woman doing the tutoring. So far, so good: The Will children certainly have had that Einsteinian phase.

Now for the bad news. It is said that when at age four or five he received a compass from his father, he trembled and became cold from the thrill of thinking. Because the needle always points in the same direction, something unseen in space must be compelling it; therefore space is not empty.

He was stirred to the depths of his soul (it had more depth than I usually see in children's souls) by a book of Euclidean geometry which, he thought, gave him a glimpse of perfection.

Now, admit it: If you gave your child a geometry book, he or she would not take his or her nose out of the Michael Jackson biography he or she is reading. If you give him or her a compass at 9 A.M., and it has not been lost by 10 A.M., by 11 A.M. it will have been traded for a Moosehead beer can.

Little Einstein was perhaps slow to speak, but once he got the hang of it he said attention-getting things. As the Will children fill the dinner hour with ad hominem remarks about one another, spiced with digressions concerning the enveloping subject of Michael Jackson, my mind turns to this fact: Young Einstein was given to wondering aloud, "What would the world look like if I were riding on a beam of light?"

(Don't say "Blurry." Einstein was being serious, and the correct answer is: "Frozen." Jacob Bronowski explains it: Suppose you are riding away from a clock tower on the beam of light with which you were seeing the clock reads "noon." You will travel 186,000 miles away from the clock in a second. But the clock, as you will see it over your shoulder, will not change at all, not even a second. Why not? By keeping up with the beam of light, you have escaped from the passage of time.)

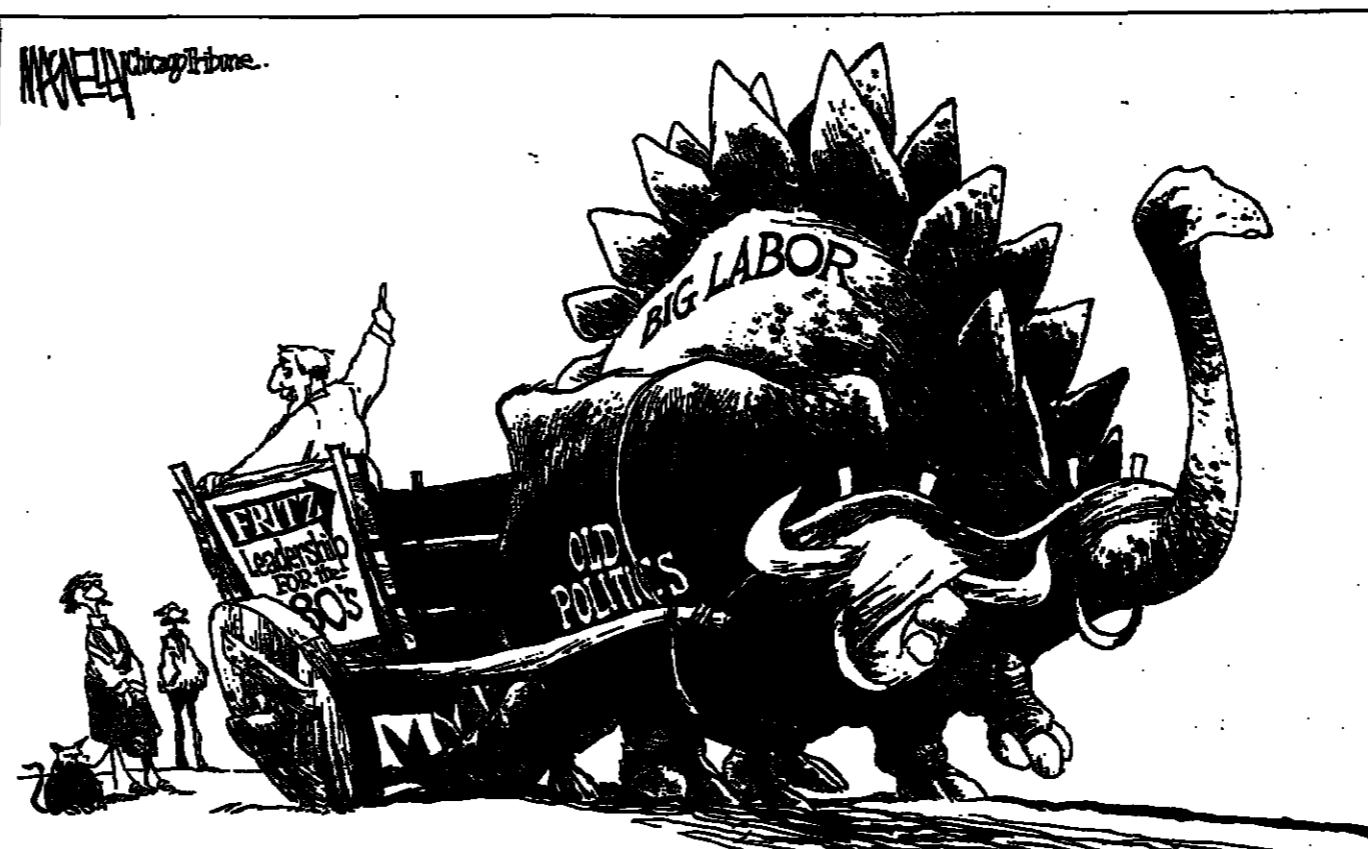
When asked on his 74th birthday whether the compass and the geometry book really influenced his growth, Einstein said he thought so: "But a man has little insight into what goes on within him. When a young puppy sees a compass for the first time, it may have no similar influence, not on a man's child. I love the equation of puppies and children. And I wonder: What about the second time the puppy sees the compass?"

You can, Einstein said, postulate theories, but you will never find the answer to the middle of what determines the reactions of individuals to particular influences. So, parents, the science of parenting is, it seems, severely circumscribed.

Thank God. How intolerable would be the burden of responsibility, and how sad would be the death of mystery, were we able to control the maturation of creatures we let loose on the world.

So it is cheerfully that I, with a flourish that puts me on a par with Einstein at, oh, age four, offer this sunburst: Parenting is a science of single instances.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## Mondale's Hope: Putting an End to the Nastiness

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — At the moment when Walter Mondale finally has the nomination in his grasp, it may seem churlish to speak of his problems. But they are there, and he has to confront them if he is to have a serious prospect of defeating Ronald Reagan.

The returns from the California primary made the point about as bluntly as can be imagined. It was not just that Mr. Mondale lost in the most populous state. It was how he lost: the voter attitudes underlying the results.

Among voters under 40, a Los Angeles Times poll showed, Mr. Mondale came in third — behind Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson. An even more sobering finding was that more than a third of the Hart voters said they would not under any circumstances vote for Walter Mondale.

Those figures reflect some of the divisions that the long primary campaign has exposed — and exacerbated. Any citizen who troubles to turn out for a Democratic primary ought to be a potential vote against Mr. Reagan next fall. But Mr. Mondale is obviously in danger of losing a great many of them, especially younger voters, the more mobile and affluent, the independents.

What can he do about it? After his life in politics, Mr. Mondale cannot be expected to change his persona to something more exciting; it would be self-defeating if he tried. In fact, the first thing he might do now is return to what is his true political character.

In the last month or so Mr. Mondale ran what has to be called a nasty campaign. He raised his trivial differences with Gary Hart to the level of loyalty tests. He misrepresented the Hart record. He ran a scurrilously negative advertising campaign. He ran a nasty campaign, notably on

Mr. Mondale and the Iran hostages.) Reporters covering the Mondale campaign were startled by the term it took. "In his longer he diminished himself," one said. "And it all seemed so unbecoming to him. He looked uncomfortable with it himself."

If he is to remove the bitter taste of those last campaign weeks, Mr. Mondale will have to rebuild a relationship with Gary Hart: not an easy assignment. Mr. Hart is angry; he feels personally offended by the Mondale tactics. On the other hand, what good would it do him to sulk, or to keep his large bloc of delegates working for a nomination he now cannot win? He can best serve his own future by loyal support of a Mondale ticket.

Perhaps the most useful gesture toward Mr. Hart would be a generous word from Lane Kirkland. The AFL-CIO leader directed a stream of abuse at Mr. Hart, calling him indistinguishable from Mr. Reagan. If Mr. Kirkland wants to win the election more than to crow, he could be a bit conciliatory toward Mr. Hart now.

A less truculent Mr. Kirkland might also start to meet a second necessity for Mr. Mondale: to moderate the appearance of subservience to the union leadership. He started to do that in California by opposing a nuclear plant favored by some unions, but he will have to make a much more convincing demonstration of independence if he is to deflect the charges Mr. Reagan is certainly going to make about Big Labor calling his tune.

A third need is to turn away from the siren

temptations of negative campaigning. It will be far easier to attack Mr. Reagan than Gary Hart. But to follow that single-minded strategy from here on would also be far more dangerous.

Mr. Reagan's amazing political appeal runs in large part on his perfection of optimism. I think the sense that he feels good and that we should. His new campaign television ads do it wonderfully. "It's morning in America," a voice says, and there are idealized scenes of a happy America that Mr. Reagan has restored.

The crack about a Teflon presidency relates to this great Reagan political talent. Bad news does not stick to him because he never looks guilty or even unhappy. So it will not be enough — no where near enough — for Mr. Mondale to run a campaign focused entirely on unfairness and sleaze and nuclear danger in the Reagan administration.

No, Mr. Mondale will have to offer an alternative vision — and still a positive one. Gloom is not likely to be effective; most Americans do not believe the country is in terrible shape. It is not 1936. The vision can only consist of values — values that Americans believe in and feel need more attention. They include respect for law and care of the environment as well as a commitment to negotiation as a means to peace: all proud themes in U.S. history and natural ones for Mr. Mondale.

The Democratic Convention will now be seen as the time and place to repair the party's fortunes: pick an interesting candidate for vice president, make a show of unity. But there is no magic in a convention. The election will still be Fritz Mondale's to win.

The New York Times.

## U.S. Has Constructive Role to Play in German Thaw

By Angela E. Stent and Hanns D. Jacobsen

WASHINGTON — Nearly four decades after the end of World War II in Europe, the superpower rivalry that divides the Continent is as tense as it has ever been, but East and West Germany seem to be moving toward a new thaw.

The United States is increasingly concerned about this mini-détente, because of the questions that German reunification could pose for West Germany's commitment to the Western alliance. The concern is understandable, but Washington can itself ease the problem by encouraging and participating in the rapprochement rather than opposing it.

Relations between the two Germanys are better than ever. Last year, West Germany guaranteed an unprecedented one billion Deutschmark loan — then about \$400 million — to its eastern neighbor.

The East Germans responded by permitting more than 20,000 people to emigrate this year — the highest number since the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. The leaders of both Germanys are talking about limiting the damage to their relationship caused by the deployment of NATO's new intermediate-range missiles in Europe. They have also spoken about their common responsibility to maintain peace in Europe.

It is not surprising that Washington is worried about Bonn's political orientation. The United States expects West Germany to be a more loyal ally than France or Britain. After all, America helped to create the Federal Republic and aided it in the post-war to produce its "economic miracle."

Now, Washington fears that this bond may be endangered as West Germany's rapprochement with its neighbor makes it increasingly susceptible to Soviet pressure. The Sovi-

et Union can of course ultimately control East Germany's relationship with West Germany — and the Kremlin is clearly eager to augment its leverage over one of the most important U.S. allies. Indeed, as America sees it, West Germany's foreign policy is increasingly schizophrenic, torn between loyalty to the Western alliance and the need not to alienate the Soviet Union.

In fact, much of the initiative for the rapprochement comes from East Berlin, not Bonn. In part, East Germany's leaders would like to reassure its citizens, who worry about deteriorating East-West relations. But, more important, East Berlin knows that its stability depends on maintaining much higher standards of living than in any other Eastern European country. Bonn's generous economic support helps East Berlin to overcome its growing economic problems.

West Germany, by contrast, has primarily political reasons for improving relations. Bonn remains constitutionally committed to reunification, and there is considerable pressure within West Germany for some movement in that direction. There is virtually no prospect of any concrete measures in the foreseeable future, but as long as Germany is divided, West Germany must continue to pursue some kind of détente.

The new NATO missiles remain controversial among West Germans, but there is almost universal agreement in favor of improved relations with East Berlin.

Bonn feels a responsibility for Germans living in East Germany and a duty to improve their well-being, and it must therefore maintain relations with East Germany and the Soviet Union, even while it upholds its com-

mitment to the Western alliance. The problem is that the West Germans have not done a very effective job in selling this policy. They have done nothing to dispel the impression that this policy makes them less willing to support tougher U.S. policies toward Moscow.

What should the United States do? Certainly, it should be worried by the prospect that a German thaw will help the Russians to drive a wedge between Bonn and Washington. But the United States can help to avert this danger by itself embracing the Germans' progress toward better relations among themselves. Washington need not give Bonn a monopoly on the East German card.

Instead, the United States could develop its own more active relation-

ship with East Germany, just as the Soviet Union has its own dynamic relationship with the western half of the country. This might include higher-level political contacts and granting most-favored-nation status to East Germany, providing it continues to allow an acceptable number of people to emigrate to the West. By taking a more active role in the German question, the United States would have a greater say in East-West relations in Europe and ultimately more leverage in its relations with the Soviet Union.

Angela E. Stent is director of the Soviet area studies program at Georgetown University. Hanns D. Jacobsen is a fellow at the Institute for Contemporary German Studies at Johns Hopkins University. They contributed this view to The New York Times.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Liverpool's Problem

I was taken aback somewhat by R.W. Apple Jr.'s report on Liverpool's "City of Liverpool Faces Bankruptcy" (May 24). It seemed to suggest that Liverpool's plight was the fruit of Thatcher malevolence.

Did Mr. Apple inquire about the millions who have been poured into the area over the last 20 years? Did he ask about Liverpool's strike experience? Did he go and see companies like Ford and ask their opinion of the Liverpool labor force's productivity? I admit it is much easier to retread the local line about the lack of strategy, vision, compassion, humanity, and so forth, but the truth is that Liverpool's problem is Liverpool's problem. They'll get full employment in the area when they realize that nobody owes them a living, and that to live

they must produce articles and services of a quality and at a price that the rest of us, at home and abroad, want to buy.

And if anybody thinks those articles and those services are going to be provided by Liverpool's local politicians and the local bureaucracy, then I suggest they also go and try growing apple trees on the top of Mt. Everest.

DONALD LAST, Sevenoaks, England.

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July 1984

# British Airways, a runway success.

	1983/4 US \$m	1982/3 US \$m
Revenues.....	3625	3601
Income before interest and taxes.....	424	294
Net Income*.....	261	91
Net worth (share capital and reserves**).....	182	(169)
Cash from operations including sale of assets.....	626	398
Capital expenditure.....	360	249
Borrowings repaid.....	236	50

\*Excluding extraordinary items. \*\*Including revaluation of fixed assets. Conversion rate: US\$1.4420 to £.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Change
IBM	1,161,111	117.00	116.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,161,111	44.00	43.00	+1.00
GE	1,161,111	34.00	33.00	+1.00
AMC	1,161,111	1.00	0.90	+0.10
...	...	...	...	...

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indust.	1,161,111	117.00	116.00	116.00
Transp.	1,161,111	44.00	43.00	43.00
...	...	...	...	...

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1,161,111	117.00	116.00	116.00
...	...	...	...	...

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	1,161,111	117.00	116.00	116.00
...	...	...	...	...

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
AMEX	1,161,111	117.00	116.00	116.00
...	...	...	...	...

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
NASDAQ	1,161,111	117.00	116.00	116.00
...	...	...	...	...

AMEX Most Actives				
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Change
AMEX	1,161,111	117.00	116.00	116.00
...	...	...	...	...

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100H	High	Low	Close
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Prices Down Slightly on NYSE

**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK** — The New York Stock Exchange wound up with mixed results Thursday in moderate trading.  
 After the market's close, the Federal Reserve reported that the basic money supply, M-1, fell \$2.4 billion in the week ended May 28. Many traders had expected an increase.  
 Analysts said that transportation issues were hard hit on investor concerns about fighting in the Middle East. But several stocks soared amid takeover speculation.  
 Brokers said investors were marking time because of uncertainty about interest rates. Bonds fell again as U.S. Trust increased its broker loan rate.  
 Against that background, the Dow Jones industrial average shed 1.40 to 1,132.44. It had risen 32.60 over a six-session period, including 8.95 on Wednesday.  
 The Dow transportation average fell 6.89 to 478.19 and the Dow utilities average fell 0.48 to 124.42.  
 Declining stocks slightly exceeded advancing ones. Volume totaled 82.1 million shares, down from 83.4 traded Wednesday.  
 "There so many cross currents in the market today it was difficult to tell what was happening," said Thom R. Brown of Butcher & Singer. "But I think there is an upward bias and investors are looking for an excuse to buy."  
 Transportation issues fell amid reports that Iranian planes and artillery bombarded six Iraqi towns in retaliatory attacks. Iraq said it shot down an Iranian warplane.  
 Exxon was the most active issue, off 1/4 to 40 1/2 after a block of 2,145,700 traded at 40 1/2. AT&T followed, off 1/4 to 15 with a block of 800,000 shares at 15 1/2. Mesa Offshore Trust was unchanged at 2 1/2 following a block of 1.5 million shares at 2 1/2.  
 Walt Disney (ex-dividend) was fourth, off 1/4 to 64 1/2. Disney, fighting an offer by Sam Steinberg, has agreed to buy Gibson Greeting Cards. IBM, which rallied to gain 1/2 Wednesday after plunging 2 1/2 the day before, was fifth, off 1/4 to 105 1/2. Published reports said IBM will have to cut prices of its PCjr and personal computers to reach 1984 sales targets.  
 Transco Energy rose 4 1/2 to 42 1/2. The company said it knew of no reason for the activity in its stock. May Department Stores gained 2 1/2 to 57 1/2 on takeover speculation.  
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 Monsanto lost 1 1/2 to 45. It denied implications in a trade publication that its herbicide Alachlor would have its registration canceled.

Shares at 15 1/2. Mesa Offshore Trust was unchanged at 2 1/2 following a block of 1.5 million shares at 2 1/2.  
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100H	High	Low	Close
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## HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME

On college campuses, it is incumbent upon Professors to "publish or perish", to insure tenure by having research papers printed in scholarly journals. Every year, thousands of Ph.D. candidates churn out voluminous dissertations; viviparous theses designed to impress sponsoring Professors. The majority are exercises in adroit plagiarism, essentially mediocre texts belaboring some absurd point of view. Go to a library, and look at the card index for Shakespeare. There are thousands of titles, detailed texts trying to prove that the Bard was everything from a "believer" to an "infidel".

Consider reports spewed out by investment firms. The mailmen on Wall Street walk like the Hunchback of Notre Dame, weighed down by "studies" circulated to investors. Or witness the extraordinary volume of "new issue" circulars (the prospectus) that clutter up the mails. Few are read. Years ago, one of Wall Street's legendary analysts coined the phrase... "Don't read a prospectus, weigh it." The "theory" was simplistic. The more a prospectus weighs, the less the chance of the stock becoming a "winner". Most "winners" are emerging corporations without a track record; hence, little need for verbose commentary. When an investment house spoons out a "secondary" or established, geriatric stock with virtually no leverage, the prospectus has to be crammed with the company's history. Wall Street matches the Groves of Academe in preparing verbose reports that often prove errant or evasive.

A wit has suggested that the larger the firm, the less perceptive the study; perhaps in-breeding among the progeny that inherit positions of Power preclude perception? Our analysts try to avoid detailed tracks. We refuse to hedge; as contrarians we subscribe to the dictum that prevailing opinion is perennially wrong. In the summer of 1982, while the Dows were drooping under 800, while the Street was universally bearish, C.G.R. predicted that the "DJ WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750".

After the Dow vaulted, C.G.R. updated their prophecy, stressing that "THE DOW WILL EVENTUALLY ESCALATE OVER 2,000. AN UPSWING CHARACTERIZED BY SHARP DOWNSIDE CORRECTIONS, CONVULSIONS ENABLING INVESTORS AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VALUE AT A DISCOUNT". Now, with the "Average" around 1100, the market is poised for a monumental gain.

Our forthcoming letter focuses upon shares that may be acquired at premium prices; in addition, we highlight two low-priced equities that could spiral to prominence, emulating prior "special situations" that realized 400% gains.

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100H	High	Low	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	100H	High	Low	Close
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(Continued on Page 12)

CHBACK  
TRE DAME



A photograph by Astrid Klein.

## Much Ado About Imperialism

by Judith Mara Gutman

PARIS — American cultural imperialism: Some talk about its brilliance, others see it eating away at the fabric of European life, still others cannot find any trace of it. In photography circles, curators, photographers and gallery directors cannot agree either.

For Alain Sayag, curator of 20th-century art at the Pompidou Center in Paris, it exists — "with good reason. Americans like Beaumont Newhall were among the first to write a history of photography. We see that history through American eyes."

Not that French, German or other cultures have been bypassed; they often have been profusely represented. But, according to this argument, until the last few years, while the rest of the Western world was not seriously looking at photography, Americans were. Now the Western world's vision of photography has been shaped by American perceptions.

"We've encountered the opposite," says Suzanne Pastor of the Rudolf Kicken Galerie in Cologne. Concentrating heavily in Czech and Bauhaus photography, as in the work of such barely recognized photographers as Aramir Kunke and Franz Ehrlich, Pastor reports a tremendous response to this imagery. "No one has seen this work before," she says. It has a fresh look.

For many, however, the fresh look of non-American imagery is irrelevant. Virginia Zabriskie, director of the Galerie Zabriskie in Paris, finds "it's all in the sheer numbers. There is so much from the United States — so many newspapers, so many artists — that it looks as if Americans are taking over, swamping everyone. It's not the issue. If the Soviet Union or China were big in photography, their impact would be just as tremendously felt."

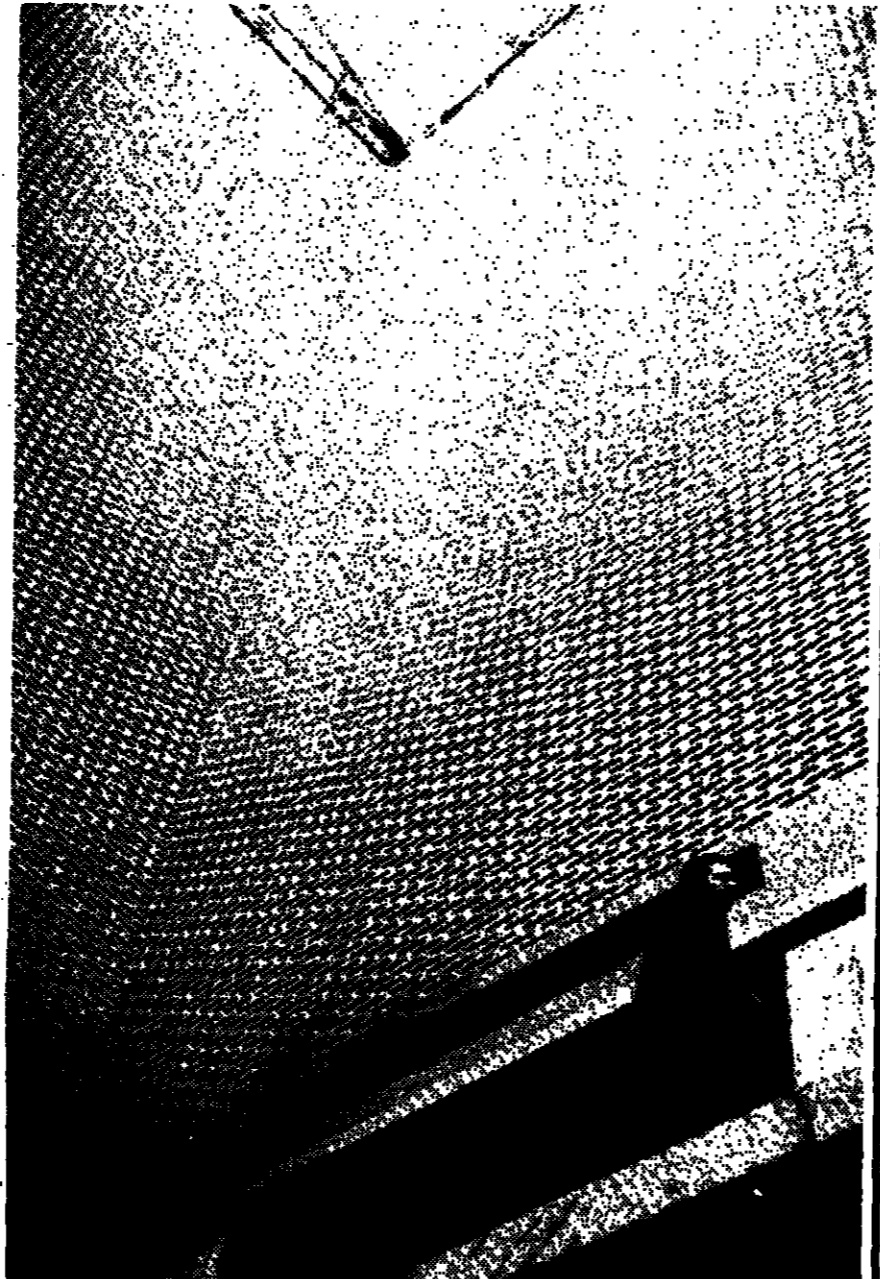
Impact is not necessarily influence. For Zabriskie, the influence is not American. "European painting influences European photography more than American photography does," she says. "Look at contemporary French photography. They come right out of a romantic tradition and a French style of reportage." Raymond Depardon's film, "Reporters," catches that journalistic nerve.

"American styles," Zabriskie continues, "come from Alfred Stieglitz and the FSA." Stieglitz, a seminal figure in early 20th-century art and photography, operated the internationally recognized gallery 291. The FSA, or Farm Security Administration, was a giant documentary project of more than 200,000 photographs made in the 1930s under Roy Stryker.

"Even those more recent 'greats' like Harry Callahan and Aaron Siskind don't influence Europeans," Zabriskie insists. "They can't. Too much time has gone by. The graft won't take." Even if it would, she and others feel that the artist who copies a master is "not a winner." An artist needs to look to his own inspiration.

American cultural imperialism? Thunderstruck by the question was Natasha Chassagne, editorial director of Magnum.

At the head of one of Europe's largest photo-



A photograph by Andrea Attardi.

selling agencies, she regards Paris as "a center of photography," pointing out that many agencies — Magnum, Sygma, Sipa, Gamma — are based here. Magnum sells photos for reproduction in newspapers, magazines and books, sometimes setting up its own exhibitions. Emphasizing her view of the agency's outlook, Chassagne talks about Sebastião Salgado's recent story on famine in northeastern Brazil, which the magazine *Actual* printed in France and Stern in West Germany. No U.S. publisher is in sight.

Far, far from these perceptions stand Mario Apolloni, director of the Rondanini Gallery in Rome. American cultural imperialism in photography? Long may it live, he says. In a gallery reaching through an elegantly refurbished 17th-century villa just beyond the Pantheon, Apolloni sits amid his exhibits — American and Spanish, as well as Italian, photographs.

"It's America's responsibility to spread its

Continued on page 10

## Book Notes: Hail and Farewell

by John Gross

NEW YORK — William Empson, who died in England recently at the age of 77, was a brilliant poet-critic, equally gifted in both departments. The closest American approximation that comes to mind are John Crowe Ransom and Randall Jarrell, but Empson was a better critic than Ransom, a better poet than Jarrell. His death may not have caused a great stir, but he is someone who is going to go on (fascinating readers long after he has been more widely acclaimed and noisily touted name has been consigned to the scrapheap).

He would have been assured of a lasting reputation if he had died in his early 20s. It was as a student at Cambridge under I.A. Richards — he had switched in midstream from mathematics to English — that he wrote some of his finest poems and completed his wonderful original critical study "Seven Types of Ambiguity."

By the end of the 1930s, indeed, his poetic output had more or less trickled to a halt, but there was nothing second-best about the criticism he continued to publish. It was imaginative, witty, daring and, for all its often-breathtaking cleverness, rarely content to be clever at the expense of the author Empson was discussing. An essentially positive critic, he had the gift of being able to show you qualities in a work you would never have seen without him, and the even-more-important gift of enlarging your imagination, encouraging you to go on looking for yourself.

In his worrying away at the text, "Seven Types" looks back to I.A. Richards' "practical criticism" and forward to the American "New Criticism." T.S. Eliot's reassessment of 17th-century poetry looms in the background, and so, less explicitly but perhaps even more pervasively, does the impact of Freud.

Of its major successors, "Some Versions of Pastoral" — so much wider-ranging a book than its title suggests — stands at an oblique angle to the socially oriented *marxist* criticism of the 1930s; "The Structure of Complex Words" must, I suppose, count as a contribution to linguistics, albeit a very wayward one.

But to try to put labels on Empson's critical work is to be forcibly reminded how much it resisted pigeonholes and transcended fashions. The method, in all its evolving phases, was the man, and the man was unique.

A creative critic, then, if ever there was one — and there are some splendid essays and reviews waiting to be collected.

In the end, though, it is the poetry that cuts deepest and reverberates longest, as it should. Not all of it. Some of the poems are irredeemably obscure, most of them have their sticky patches. Empson's besetting vices were a take-it-or-leave-it abruptness and a crossword-puzzle ingenuity run out of control.

But they were the vices of his virtues, the price that had to be paid for the beautiful compactness and aliveness of his best work. When he is difficult, it is because he has tried to pack in too much meaning, not too little. And if that makes him sound unduly cerebral,

the poems themselves tell a different story. They are plangent with primary emotions, from love to despair, and most of them deal with the large permanent themes of politics, philosophy, human nature. (His "Collected Poems," published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, runs to little more than 100 pages. A good start, for anyone coming to him for the first time, would be the poems "This Last Pain," "Legal Fiction" and "Aubade.")

As a man he could sometimes seem as impenetrable as a character in "Alice in Wonderland," but before long you would always get an idiosyncratic insight or a brilliant flash.

His humor, too, was very much his own. A fairly representative conversation was one that I had with him shortly after I became editor of a literary periodical to which he had contributed over the years. I called him up, asking whether he would write something, to be greeted with the response, "Oh, it's you. Are you already in the Chair?" I told him that I was and there was a pause, so long that I thought he might have fainted away.

Then another question, in his curious singsong voice: "Does it swirl?"

Another recent death that deserves to be commemorated was that of Marcel Proust's housekeeper, Céleste Albaret, who died in Paris several weeks ago at the age of 92.

Surviving Proust by more than 60 years (he died in 1922 at age 51), she was an extraordinary link with the past, all the more so because she served as one of the originals for the character of Françoise in "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," the housekeeper during the narrator's childhood. Céleste Albaret first went to work for Proust in 1912 but through a trick of artistic illusion she seemed to go back to an even earlier epoch.

Ten years ago, after a lifetime of keeping scholars and journalists at bay, she gave a long series of interviews to the writer Georges Belmont, who edited them and recast them in the form of a memoir, "Monsieur Proust." (An English translation, by Barbara Bray, was published by McGraw-Hill.)

Naturally one reads "Monsieur Proust" in the first instance to find out about Monsieur Proust. But Céleste Albaret, without pushing herself forward, also provides a striking self-portrait. She seems to have been a much more sympathetic woman than the fictional Françoise, but her good nature did not prevent her from being outspoken and shrewd.

If she adored Proust she could also stand up to him, and she could make him laugh with her unbridled comments on his friends and contemporaries. On André Gide, for example, whom she described as looking like "a fake monk," or on some lines by Paul Valéry of which she said, after Proust had read them to her: "That's not poetry, monsieur. They're riddles."

A comment that would have done quite well, incidentally, for some of the more cryptic passages of William Empson.

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## Does It Play in Birmingham?

BIRMINGHAM, England — At a New York party a few months back, Rex Harrison asked Claudette Colbert if she would like to do a play with him in London. Miss Colbert thought it was a good idea. "After all," she says, "I haven't done a play in London since 1928."

The play is Frederick Lonsdale's 1923 hit, "Aren't We All?" and London's glamorous Haymarket Theater is as good a place as any to spend the summer. Harrison, however, neglect-

### MARY BLUME

ed to tell Miss Colbert that they would spend some weeks in Birmingham. Birmingham is not glamorous.

"Poor Claudette, I think she thought it would be more fun than it's been," Harrison said in his elegant suite at the local Holiday Inn. "So did I," he added. The production still had a few rough edges and he had a sheaf of notes to discuss with the director, Clifford Williams.

Miss Colbert, wrapped in Saint Laurent in her Birmingham Reg dressing room, is plucky and cheery and, incredibly, 80½ years old. One of Hollywood's finest comedienne during its golden age, she has also played on Broadway (including a season in "The Kingfisher" with Rex Harrison), leads an active social life in New York and Barbados, and hasn't the slightest interest in writing her memoirs.

"There are too many of them," she says. "If you've had a more or less happy life — what the hell is there to write about?"

In "Aren't We All?" she waits onto the stage looking charming, says something warm and witty and waits off again ("I spend the same amount of energy offstage as on"). Lonsdale, a highly fashionable and slightly educated playwright of the '20s, had, she has found, a rather troublesome way with words.

"It's funny writing. There is one sentence which is so goddamned hard, 'Take no notice of them, they know no better.' People don't talk like that. I've always been a quick study. I'd learn my lines at stop signs," she added. In her Hollywood days she never bothered to learn her big scenes in advance. "First, you knew they'd get changed. Then you knew they'd be so chopped up during shooting. I've said it before — I don't know how they ever got great performances in those days."

Harrison, too, has had trouble with Lonsdale's lines. "It's absolutely weird the way he wrote. He put sentences together which you wouldn't ordinarily put together that way and we've tried to keep it. I think it does give it a little style."

He comes to Lonsdale's lightweight comedy fresh from a radiant performance as Captain Shotover in Shaw's "Heartbreak House," for which he grew his first beard. After so many scratchy months — "It's a full-time job, growing a beard. You've got to fluff it up and shampoo it every day" — he found the idea of Lonsdale's clean-shaven Lord Grenham irresistible. "Shaw is hard to learn because he writes great anas for actors, but this is just as hard to learn. Shaw was meticulous with his dialogue. I mean he polished and polished to get it. I think Freddie was lazy; they used to have a terrible time getting the third act out of him."

Lonsdale's first play to be produced in London was in 1908, his last in 1958. He was fashionable, snobbish and much loved. When H.G. Wells lay dying he wished Lonsdale would drop by to make the process more cheerful. "Aren't We All?" is the sort of country house comedy where the sets — which of course include French windows — get applause and the mood is genial and breezy. Harrison knew Lonsdale quite well. "He was rather an engaging character and rather sardonic. I met him all over the place. I met him in America in 1945 and after that when I had my house in Italy he came to stay with me for a few weeks."

Lonsdale hated Hollywood. "There is no conversation," he said and left. Harrison didn't like it either but, seduced by its luxury after wartime Britain, he stayed rather too long. "I had the feeling that everyone was going to be much cleverer than they turned out to be," he says.

The only film of his that he liked was "Unfaithfully Yours," directed by Preston Sturges, whom Harrison was very fond of. "He had great fun making his films, he thought his own stuff was so funny that he would sit behind the camera and stuff handkerchiefs in his mouth to stop laughing and ruining a take."

When he went to Hollywood, Harrison says, he had a sinking feeling: "I was definitely lost there." The spectacular good looks of his Sexy Rexy days and a degree of laziness may have robbed him of a career as a great classical stage actor — all his peers agree that he is the best light comedian around — but on the other hand he rightly points out that he is one of the few actors of his generation who still appear regularly on the stage.

Perhaps while he still had his itchy Shotover beard Harrison should have played Falstaff or Prospero or even Lear. But he has never appeared in Shakespeare: "I've never been terribly devoted to Tudor verse, it's never been my sort of thing," he says. He starred successfully in such modern verse dramas as "The Cocktail Party" but for all his comic gifts he has never played in Congreve or Wilde.

He has always argued that his style, based on that of Gerald du Maurier, is naturalistic. "More or less playing yourself is not easy. It's much easier to grow a beard."



Rex Harrison and Claudette Colbert.

"It seems to be only in England where you are a terrible rabbit if you haven't done Shakespeare. I suppose a French actor might be considered a rabbit if he hadn't played Molière, though I don't know if the French are quite the same about Molière as we are about Shakespeare." He did once play Benedick on a recording of "Much Ado About Nothing." "I've never listened to it, not all through. I couldn't stand it."

Early in his career, Rex (né Reginald) Harrison played characters with such names as Tubbs Barrow and the Hon. Fred Thrippleton. There were lots of jobs before talking pictures came in: If a play was a hit in London, two touring companies would go out, to the north and to the south. If there were fewer people in the audience than actors on stage, the actors could go home. The southern tour was the more desirable and the one Harrison always got, which is why it has taken him 60 years to make his Birmingham debut.

He saw Claudette Colbert in her London performance in 1928. "I was a young actor in London trying to get work and I went to see the play. It was called 'The Barker.' She wasn't known then but she was extremely beautiful and I remember seeing her in that."

After World War II, which he spent firewatching on the roof of the Haymarket Theater and in the air force, came Hollywood and New York. During the Angry Young Men period of the mid-'50s, when the older generation found themselves cast aside, Harrison neatly scored his greatest hit in "My Fair Lady." By the time "My Fair Lady" closed, the Angries had faded away. Kenneth Tynan praised his "effortless, finger-tip performance" as Professor Higgins and noted that from his opening words one knew one was in safe hands. (If the essence of great acting is to give a sense of danger, as Tynan and others have noted, the great comedian must also communicate a sense of security in a cracking world: The play wouldn't be funny unless you know you are safe.)

He has done Chekhov and Pirandello in recent years but has not appeared in plays by Pinter or David Storey because, he says, he has never been asked. "I think I was tarred with the wrong brush," he adds. If Pinter were to call him tomorrow, he would be delighted, he says.

Actually, at 76 Harrison is less interested in acting these days than in painting, and his sixth wife, Mercia, has been a good sport about turning the dining room of their New York apartment into a studio. "I'm getting so mad about painting, maybe I'll just retire to an attic somewhere. I find it an interesting sweat to learn new parts. I'm increasingly tempted to stop banging my head against the wall. I don't know how long I'll go on, honestly. I luckily have enough money. I don't really have to work. It seems so bloody stupid."

But here he is in Birmingham, about to stroll elegantly through the French windows again. "I was just sort of longing to get rid of my beard and they dug out this thing for me at the Haymarket and I fell for it. I thought it would be fun and I think it will be fun when we get it going."

He still falls for the idea that a play will be fun though he knows that for a long time it will be hell. "Oh God, yes I do, it's madness." It's a gray slog now but at the Haymarket it will be glamorous and summery, and yes, fun.

## Execrator Tibi, Red Baron

by Don A. Schanche

ROME — "Idque verum" cries Lucy in flawless Latin, knocking Carlos Nigro off his feet. "Snip!" interjects Snupius. This snatched dialogue is from an edition of Charles Schulz's cartoon strip, "Peanuts," soon to be published in comic-book form as part of a hoped-for rebirth of the language of ancient Rome. The comic books are intended to inspire young readers, flagging over Virgil, to keep up with their Latin lessons.

In the Latin translation, "Peanuts" is called "Snupius" for Snoopy the dog. Charley Brown becomes Carlos Nigro but some characters' names are the same as in English: Lucy and Linus, which has a Latin ring.

The new comic book, one of a series including Mickey Mouse (Michael Musculus) and Donald Duck (Donaldus Anas), is the product of months of scholarly research by a group of scholars who hope to revive Latin as the universal language of Europe and possibly the world.

"We think the language of the future in Europe must necessarily be Latin," says Snupius' publisher, the Rev. Lambert Pigni, who has built a comic-book empire in the northeast Italian town of Recanati, where he presides over the European Language Institute.

"English won't do, because the French would never accept it," he says, chuckling, then adding seriously, "nor would the rest of Europe, because a language inevitably brings with it the culture and traditions of its own country."

"Europe would become Americanized in a generation and the European languages would become disappearing dialects along with the traditions and cultures of the countries of Europe."

Pigni also dismisses the potential of Esperanto, a modern attempt at a universal language, "because it is an artificial construction, not a living language."

But Latin, which Pigni and the international Latin specialists who work with him call the most beautiful and rhythmic of languages, is a natural for almost immediate use — at least in northern and Mediterranean Europe, he says.

"It is the mother of all European languages, with common word roots and similarities in all of them," he explains, adding that most northern European countries still require Latin in public and private schools.

In countries such as the United States, Spain and Italy, which in the last few decades have reduced or eliminated Latin requirements in schools, the reception of Pigni's Latin comic books indicates that interest in the old language may be reviving, he believes.

"A whole generation has been deprived of Latin," says Monsignor Carlo Egger, official scribe of Pope John Paul II's papal encyclicals. Egger was the translator of Pigni's "Michael Musculus et Lapis Sapientiae" (Mickey Mouse and the Stone of Wisdom), and helped out on some of the trickier passages of Snupius.

To the 58-year-old Pigni, the revival of interest in Latin reflects a deeper yearning among young people of the world. "There is a worldwide desire to return to the older values, when Latin was the basis of every subject, not just language, in the schools," he says. "After people began abandoning the old values and positions in life there was an emptiness, and now there is a desire to return."

His Latin comics, he says, now reach as far as China, with greatest sales in Europe, Latin America and the United States. The cardboard-backed books, not intended as texts but as supplements to and relief from the usual classroom Virgil and Cicero, have already reached best-seller status in Italy.

"Donaldus Anas Atque Nox Saraceni" (Donald Duck and the Night of the Saracens), translated by a 72-year-old Spanish scholar, the Rev. José María Mir, has already topped sales of 40,000 in Italy, 30,000 in Germany and 20,000 in France, at a price of more than \$5 a copy. About 10,000 copies have gone to the United States, and Pigni plans a major campaign to sell Snupius, Musculus and Anas in greater numbers this fall in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York.

Latin has changed since Cicero, because the world has changed. Names for objects the Romans never conceived of have to be coined, and among the sometimes disputatious experts it is often hard to find agreement on new words.

"For example, we still haven't agreed on a word for comics," says Father Mir, the translator of Donald Duck and parts of Snupius.

Among the disputed choices are *comicus*, *comice picturatus* and *miculatus*, the last a tortured derivation from *nubis* (cloud), by association with the Italian word *fumo* (smoke), root of the Italian word for comics, *fumetti*.

Some other words that took months to resolve are *nabathrum*, for elevator; *resticula bikiniaria*, for bikini; *peniculus dentarius* for toothbrush, and even Anas for Donald's last name.

The word for duck in Latin is feminine and it was thought unseemly to attach it to Donald until Professor Celestinus Eichenster of Saarbrücken University in West Germany found references to a masculine *anas* in an ancient Roman text.

Before he started translating the Saracen adventure, Father Mir says, he had never heard of Donald Duck or Mickey Mouse. Snupius baffled him. "What," he asks, "are a Red Baron and a Sopwith Camel?"

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# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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# China Announces New Incentives for Foreign Investors

BEIJING — China on Thursday announced new incentives to attract foreign investment and high technology, including a reduction in red tape, tax concessions and access to the country's domestic market.

Gu Mu, a member of the state council and secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, disclosed for the first time what conditions would apply in 14 coastal cities, including Shanghai, being opened to foreign investors.

The opening to investment was announced in April, after the establishment in 1979 of four special economic zones in which foreign businesses have been encouraged to start joint ventures.

In an interview with China Daily, Mr. Gu said investors who brought high technology to the 14 cities would be allowed to sell some of their goods to China's consumers.

Mr. Gu, who has been closely connected with the development of the zones, also said wholly foreign-owned factories and businesses would be allowed. The government had indicated earlier that it would prefer joint ventures.

Companies offering high technology or investing more than \$30 million in one of the cities will pay tax of only 15 percent, Mr. Gu said. All production equipment and building material imported for joint ventures, cooperative enterprises or foreign-financed companies will be tax-free.

This also applies to imported raw materials and spare parts for producing export goods, Mr. Gu added.

The powers of local authorities will be expanded, so improvements or new buildings costing less than \$30 million may go ahead in some centers without approval from the central government.

Mr. Gu stressed that priority should be given to improving existing enterprises in the coastal cities and establishing small and medium-sized projects that could contribute to a modernization drive being promoted by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

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Carl Gewirtz  
on Euphonia

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TECHNOLOGY

New Generation of Robots  
Is Being Equipped to 'See'

By JOHN HOLUSHA

NEW YORK — Robots are rapidly making their way from the realm of science fiction into the automated production systems of manufacturing plants. Unlike their fictional counterparts, though, most robots in use today are quite limited in what they can do.

Blind, deaf and with no sense of touch, they reach out to a programmed point in space and go through a planned routine, be it spot-welding an auto body, transferring parts from machine to machine or spray-painting home appliances.

If robots are to perform their tasks correctly, the parts being worked on must be in precisely the right position. If they are not, a robot may try to weld or paint empty air or, worse, crash into an object.

So companies making extensive use of robots have also begun to invest heavily in precision conveyor systems that can be relied upon to deliver components to exactly the right spot, time after time.

Robot makers have been trying to get around this problem by accelerating the development of what is known as machine vision. Using small television cameras and a computer to interpret the data, robots can "see" where things are and make needed adjustments.

There are obvious limitations on how far out of place the objects can be, since robots cannot operate outside their "work envelope," but promoters of vision-aided robots say they can be used in existing factories with older conveyor systems.

Vision-aided robots are clearly the star of this week's Robots 8 meeting in Detroit, the 1984 edition of the annual display of robot manufacturers' wares. Robots with cameras attached are at display picking up parts randomly tossed into bins, putting adhesive on the edge of auto windshields and lifting boxes from moving carts. Any of these actions would be difficult unless the robots could "see."

"Vision directly relates to time-saving in production," said Walter Weiss, president of the Robotic Industries Association. "Now you can do things on the fly. You don't have to stop, fix, punch and locate."

The machine-vision systems available today vary considerably in sophistication. And not all are connected to robot arms. Some are fixed in place and are used to inspect parts, packages and electronic circuit boards. They work by comparing the image seen with the correct part's image stored in the memory. If the images match, the part is accepted; if not, it is rejected.

Testing and inspection is the largest segment for vision systems right now," said Alex N. Beavers Jr., manager of General Electric Co.'s Intelligent Vision Systems operations. "Companies could put them in and do 100 percent inspection, where they can only spot-check now. The payoff comes from improved quality."

Mr. Beavers added, however, that increasing the computing power backing up a robot turns it into an "intelligent" system that is capable of doing more than just accepting or rejecting a part. A robot thus equipped could monitor a stream of different parts, directing good ones to the correct machine for further processing and sending defective ones off for repair.

"One important step in automated manufacturing, robot makers say, is to detect defective components early, before they become part of a complex product. The more value that is added to a product before it is found to be defective, the more expensive it becomes to repair it or throw it out."

Another application of robots with vision and decision-making ability could come on assembly lines. If a part to be welded arrives out of position, for example, the robot could visually determine its location and alter the path of its welding arm to compensate for the error.

Some members of the robotics industry say vision-equipped robots, particularly those with complex decision-making abilities, represent the third generation of robotic development, following the rather crude machines of the first generation and the sightless, but more sophisticated, second-generation robots now in use.

Among the leading companies in applying vision to robotics are GE, Automatix Inc. and Sweden's ASEA. A line of vision-equipped robots was announced this week by G.M.F. Robotics, a joint venture of General Motors Corp. and Japan's Fanuc Inc.

Sales of machine-vision systems are relatively modest today, with the total estimated at less than \$50 million this year. But some industry analysts say vision is poised for rapid growth — the same position simple robotics was in six or seven years ago.

"Vision directly relates to time-saving in production. Now you can do things on the fly."

Merrill Changes Coming  
At a Time of Turmoil

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William E. Schreyer will be taking over as chief executive of Merrill Lynch & Co., the parent of the world's largest securities firm, at a time when Merrill's earnings have been plunging and it is about to embark on an ambitious restructuring and cost-cutting program.

In a surprise move, Roger E. Birk, chairman and chief executive officer of Merrill, announced Tuesday that he plans to retire as chief executive July 1. Mr. Schreyer, currently president of the holding company, will take over the post of chief executive as well.

Mr. Birk plans to remain working full time as chairman until July 14, 1985, his 55th birthday.

Although Mr. Birk has said for years that he was planning an early retirement, the announcement led to widespread speculation, both within the firm and on Wall Street, that he had been forced to relinquish the title of chief executive.

Mr. Birk and several outside directors said that was not the case. The catalyst for Mr. Birk's decision, he said, was the completion of a two-year study of Merrill's basic business aimed at restructuring the company's cost base. Since the principal architect of the study was Mr. Schreyer, "it is appropriate that it is clear that he is in the driver's seat for the implementation," Mr. Birk said in an interview.

Mr. Birk also said that he has discussed with the board several times in recent years his plans to retire at age 55 and that he wanted to leave enough time for a smooth transition.

William F. Rogers, a Merrill Lynch director and a former secretary of state in the Nixon administration, said the move had not been initiated by the board, adding that "Roger had the full support of the board" if he had wanted to remain as chief executive officer and pin the restructuring program into effect.

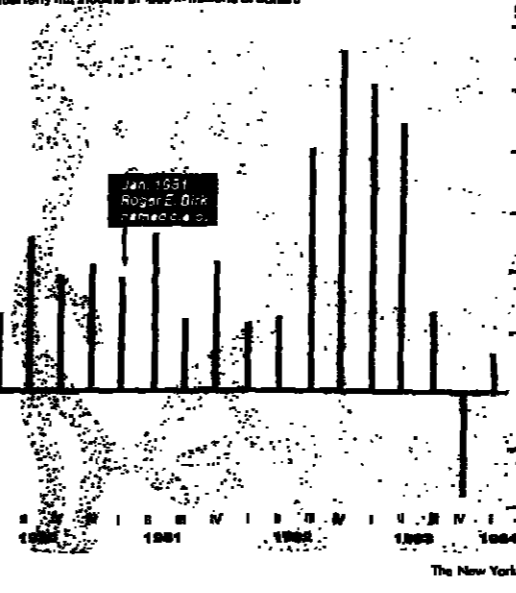
Mr. Birk was president and chief operating officer of Merrill Lynch & Co. for five years before taking over as chief executive when Donald T. Regan became secretary of the Treasury in January 1981.

Merrill Lynch's principal subsidiary is the investment house of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

Merrill, like other firms, has been buffeted by weak stock and bond markets, a sharp slowdown in investment banking activity and the residue of high overhead built up during the recent bull market. Its earnings in the first quarter of this year plunged to 21 cents a share from \$1.44 a share in the like period a year earlier.

Merrill Lynch's Profits Under Roger E. Birk

Quarterly net income or loss in millions of dollars



For the second quarter, industry analysts are estimating earnings of 10 cents a share or less, with the possibility that there may even be a slight loss, compared with the \$1.25 a share earned in the second quarter of last year. Merrill's stock is trading in the \$25 range, less than half its high of 57 last year.

Rodney Schwartz, an analyst with Paine Webber Inc., viewed the move as positive for Merrill.

"This very much clears the air," he said. "Bill Schreyer will now have a free hand to implement cost controls that are long overdue." Merrill's costs, he said, had risen "faster and earlier in the bull market" than most firms'. Mr. Schreyer, he added, is considered to be "tougher and more hard-nosed" about cutting costs than Mr. Birk.

Mr. Schreyer is also considered more of an aggressive executive than Mr. Birk, whose style has been described as deliberate and prone to management by consensus. He and Mr. Schreyer were widely felt in the securities industry to be a strong combination because of their differing styles, and in 1982 and 1983 they piloted Merrill Lynch to its

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Japan Wages War on U.S. Tax Rule

American, Foreign Firms Call Unitary System Unfair

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A delegation of top business executives from Japan, led by the chairman and co-founder of Sony Corp., Akio Morita, is lobbying state legislators to abolish a tax that has angered both foreign-based and domestic multinational companies.

The Japanese companies are telling state legislators that they will build manufacturing facilities only in states that repeal, or do not enact, existing statutes for unitary taxation. They got their first victory Thursday when Indiana issued a resolution, signed by legislative leaders, pledging to amend corporate tax law to clarify that Indiana is not a unitary tax state.

In return, according to a high-level Sony official attending the International Summer Consumer Electronics Show in Chicago, Mr. Morita was expected to announce plans for a \$20 million to \$25 million Sony plant in Indiana to make laser optical disks for computers and eventually video players.

Indiana officials say they hope other foreign manufacturers will follow Sony's lead.

Both government officials and companies familiar with the lobbying effort, coordinated by Keidanren, Japan's most influential trade group, say it is the most concentrated

attack yet on unitary taxation.

The tax, used by 12 states, calculates a local company's tax as a percentage of its total, worldwide profits, not on simply the profits of the subsidiary situated in that state.

State officials where the tax is in effect say they need it to prevent multinationals from playing a complicated accounting "shell game," contending their profits were made elsewhere, to avoid taxes. But both foreign and domestic multinationals say it subjects them to double taxation.

Unitary taxation has also posed an embarrassing foreign-policy problem for the Reagan administration, which has attempted to persuade states to ease the taxes to attract foreign investment. Along with Japan, Britain has also criticized the tax, and the subject is likely to be discussed at the economic summit meeting that began Thursday in London.

On Wednesday, supporters of unitary taxation, in place in such major manufacturing states as California, Florida and Massachusetts, accused the Japanese delegation of unfair coercion.

A tax commissioner in North Dakota and chairman of the multi-state tax commission, Kent Conrad, said: "It is highly unusual for foreign corporations to be going around meddling in a domestic po-



Akio Morita



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TDB is a member of the American Express Group, which has assets of US\$ 44.0 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.0 billion.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on June 7, excluding fees.

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 p.m. DT.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	Y
American dollar	1.0000	0.7366	1.9360	6.5596	166.63	200.48	2.0000	1.0000
British pound	0.7366	1.0000	2.6360	8.7564	224.57	273.36	1.3760	0.7366
West German mark	1.9360	2.6360	1.0000	3.3757	86.36	103.74	0.5000	1.9360
French franc	6.5596	8.7564	3.3757	1.0000	24.63	29.36	0.0165	6.5596
Italian lire	166.63	224.57	86.36	24.63	1.0000	1.3653	0.0004	166.63
Swiss franc	200.48	273.36	103.74	29.36	1.3653	1.0000	0.0005	200.48
Japanese yen	2.0000	1.3760	0.5000	0.0165	0.0004	0.0005	1.0000	2.0000

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	Y
American dollar	1.0000	0.7366	1.9360	6.5596	166.63	200.48	2.0000	1.0000
British pound	0.7366	1.0000	2.6360	8.7564	224.57	273.36	1.3760	0.7366
West German mark	1.9360	2.6360	1.0000	3.3757	86.36	103.74	0.5000	1.9360
French franc	6.5596	8.7564	3.3757	1.0000	24.63	29.36	0.0165	6.5596
Italian lire	166.63	224.57	86.36	24.63	1.0000	1.3653	0.0004	166.63
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Japanese yen	2.0000	1.3760	0.5000	0.0165	0.0004	0.0005	1.0000	2.0000

INTEREST RATES

June 7

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	Y
1-month Eurocurrency deposits	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
3-month Eurocurrency deposits	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
6-month Eurocurrency deposits	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
1-year Eurocurrency deposits	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for Eurocurrency).

Source: Reuters, June 7, 1984.

12-month Eurocurrency deposits

3-month Eurocurrency deposits

6-month Eurocurrency deposits

1-year Eurocurrency deposits

12-month Eurocurrency deposits

3-month Eurocurrency deposits

6-month Eurocurrency deposits

1-year Eurocurrency deposits

12-month Eurocurrency deposits

3-month Eurocurrency deposits

6-month Eurocurrency deposits

1-year Eurocurrency deposits

12-month Eurocurrency deposits

3-month Eurocurrency deposits

6-month Eurocurrency deposits

1-year Eurocurrency deposits

12-month Eurocurrency deposits

	Open	High	Low	C.50%	C.10%
<b>LIAR (MMA)</b>					
Jan	2007	2095	2063	2088	+2
Feb	2088	2145	2075	2085	+7
Mar	2145	2200	2100	2167	+22
Apr	2200	2260	2150	2200	+30
May	2260	2320	2180	2240	+20
Jun	2320	2380	2250	2300	+20
Jul	2380	2440	2300	2380	+20
Aug	2440	2500	2350	2400	+20
Sep	2500	2560	2400	2480	+20
Oct	2560	2620	2450	2500	+20
Nov	2620	2680	2500	2580	+20
Dec	2680	2740	2550	2630	+20
Provs. Sales 1,440					
Net 1,120 91 445					
<b>LIAR (MMA)</b>					
Jan	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Feb	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Mar	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Apr	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
May	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Jul	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Aug	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Sep	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Oct	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Nov	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Dec	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Provs. Sales 100					
Net 574					
<b>LIAR (MMA)</b>					
Jan	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Feb	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Mar	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Apr	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
May	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Jun	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Jul	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Aug	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Sep	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Oct	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Nov	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Dec	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-10
Provs. Sales 20,000					
Net 4,000 1,000					
<b>LIAR (MMA)</b>					
Jan	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Feb	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Mar	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Apr	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
May	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Jun	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-10
Jul	10,000	10,000	10,0		

[illegible]

**Claims for Jobless Aid Decline 1.7% in U.S.**

*Reuters*

WASHINGTON — New applications for unemployment insurance benefits declined 1.7 percent in the United States in the week ending May 26 to a seasonally adjusted 347,000 from 353,000 the previous week, the Labor Department said Thursday.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Krupp Posts Loss in '83, Sees Profit This Year

Reuters

BOCHUM, West Germany — Krupp Stahl AG, the West German steel concern, said Thursday it expects to return to profit this year, despite posting a group loss in 1983 of 344 million Deutsche marks (\$128.4 million). This compares with a 311-million-DM profit the previous year.

Sales fell 4 percent to 5.57 billion DM from 5.77 billion DM in 1982. Krupp's chairman, Alfons Goedicke, blamed the loss partly on streamlining measures demanded by the West German government in a bid to restructure the nation's steel industry and cut unprofitable operations.

He said the parent company posted a loss of 287.3 million DM, compared with a profit of 298.5 million DM in 1982. Sales fell 3 percent to 4.57 billion DM from 4.73 billion DM.

But Mr. Goedicke added that the retrenchment measures were boosting the company's profitability. For example, special-steel operations, which posted losses in 1983, accounted for a third of sales in 1983 and moved into profit in the spring.

Higher orders in the first quarter also indicated that production would rise this year, Mr. Goedicke said.

Other company officials said Krupp's monthly sales in the first third of 1984 were 15 percent higher than the monthly average for all of last year, while monthly crude steel output in the first quarter rose 17 percent from last year's level.

Despite his optimism for 1984 results, Mr. Goedicke warned that the recovery in the steel industry could be jeopardized by the West German metalworkers' strike in support of demands for a 35-hour work week.

Steel-price movements also threatened an upturn, Mr. Goedicke said, noting that Krupp would have moved back into profit in the second half of 1983 if there had not been a sharp fall in steel prices.

This drop, accompanied by a rise in raw material costs due to the strong dollar, cancelled out significant savings achieved by the company's restructuring measures, he said.

As part of the streamlining program, Krupp cut 4,130 jobs in 1983. At the end of April this year, the workforce totaled 28,505, compared with 42,060 in 1980, and will be reduced to 25,000 by end 1986, Krupp officials said.

Despite the failure of plans to merge with Thyssen AG's steel division last year, Mr. Goedicke said Krupp still favors cooperation with other companies and is currently holding talks with three or four potential partners. He declined to give further details but said the cooperation could take forms such as quota swaps rather than full mergers of divisions.

In addition, Krupp's merger of its hammer-forging activities with those of Klockner-Werke AG at the end of last year will cut annual costs by at least 80 million DM a year, Mr. Goedicke said.

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## Chrysler to Raise Payout by a Third For 3d Quarter

United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., opened the annual shareholders meeting Thursday by saying that the automaker will increase its dividend on common stock to 20 cents a share in the third quarter.

He also said Chrysler, now recovered from its brush with bankruptcy in 1980, will proceed with production of the P-car, a subcompact sporty model that will debut in spring 1986. Mr. Iacocca said the P-car, which will be built at Belvidere, Illinois, will undergo some styling changes that will delay its introduction about three months.

The automaker in the first quarter declared a dividend of 15 cents a share, its first dividend since the second quarter of 1979. The increase of five cents a share is payable July 16 to shareholders of record June 15.

Other business at the meeting included a vote on a proposal clearing the way for payment of \$51.6 million in bonuses, which would be executives' first since 1977.

The bonus plan was eliminated under terms of the Federal Chrysler Loan Guarantee Act, which brought the automaker \$1.2 billion in loan guarantees.

## W.R. Grace May Sell Oil Unit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — W.R. Grace & Co., a diversified chemical, natural resources and consumer services group, said Thursday that it is considering selling its Grace Petroleum Corp. oil and natural gas subsidiary.

"Grace's intention is to reduce its dependence on commodity businesses," said Harold P. Logan, the Grace vice chairman who heads the

company's natural resources group.

Mr. Logan said Grace was sounding out potential buyers for the operation, which at the end of 1983 had an estimated \$9.5 million of proved reserves.

Grace Petroleum reported after-tax income of \$29.2 million on sales of \$196.7 million in 1983. W.R. Grace reported earnings of \$159.7 million on revenue of \$6.22 billion in 1983.

## Merrill Shifts Come at Time Of Turmoil

(Continued from Page 13)

best years of earnings. Nonetheless, middle-level executives are said by other executives on Wall Street to have been frustrated at Mr. Birk's tendency to prolong decision making.

And despite his reputation as an astute manager, some of Merrill Lynch's biggest problems recently have developed while Mr. Birk was in charge. One was the write-off last year of \$83 million, after taxes, because of the company's involvement with Baldwin-United Corp. now in bankruptcy proceedings.

There have also been exceptionally large losses on its trading in Eurobonds and other securities. Another disappointment has been the ill-timed investment of \$75 million in Hong Kong's largest brokerage house. That investment is now worth substantially less. As one Merrill Lynch insider, who asked not to be identified, put it, "At our firm, there's a tendency to blame the coach, not the players."

Merrill, along with the rest of Wall Street, has been tightening its belt. Its work force, now about 44,000, has been cut by more than 1,000 in recent months, according to Percin Long, an analyst for Lipper Analytical Securities Corp. He said that another 700 to 800 people may be let go over the next few months.



William E. Schreyer

Merrill's longer-range strategic study is aimed at restructuring the firm so that it can go after "well-defined markets instead of product centered markets," Mr. Birk said.

Jill K. Conway, the president of Smith College, who is a director of Merrill, said that a stricter identification of specific customer markets would give Merrill "a better grasp of the concept of its products and the costs of each one."

The announcement of Mr. Birk's resignation also touched off speculation about who will get the No. 2 post at Merrill. Although there are five senior executives in the running, it is expected that the contest will be between Daniel P. Tulley, who heads the retail brokerage operation, and Robert P. Ritter, who heads the strategic development unit and is chief financial officer.

## Japan Wages U.S. Tax War

(Continued from Page 13)

that it will make a difference on foreign investment in Indiana, and that directly translates into jobs."

In Park Ridge, New Jersey, where Sony Corp. of America is based, Fred Wahlstrom, a Sony spokesman, said the disclosure of the Indiana deal was "completely unauthorized" and he declined to confirm the company's plans.

But the Sony official who disclosed the plan in Chicago said the Kaidan group had been split into three teams. Each, he said, would visit several states, primarily those where there is no unitary tax, to examine investment opportunities.

Sony and other opponents of the unitary tax lost a hard-fought battle last week, at least for the time being, in the Florida legislature. A bill to repeal the tax was tracked, despite an intensive lobbying campaign by major companies.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

## Leveraged-Buyout Fund Is Proposed

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission to begin marketing the first leveraged-buyout fund available for individual investors.

If it is successful, other investment banking firms are expected to offer similar products.

The closed-end investment fund, managed by Equus Capital Corp., a Houston investment company, will be called Equus Investments I.

Its objective will be to achieve long-term capital gains for its investors by participating in leveraged buyouts of corporate subsidiaries and privately owned companies in the sale-price range of \$25 million to \$75 million, according to the preliminary prospectus. Investors in the fund will be limited partners.

The minimum investment in the fund will be \$2,000 for an individual retirement account or Keogh plan, or \$5,000 outside of those plans. Instead of owning shares such as those in a mutual stock fund, investors in Equus will get limited partner certificates.

The funds raised will be used to finance the equity portions of leveraged buyouts. When the companies involved are resold, as is typically the aim of leveraged buyouts, the resulting capital gains would be distributed, with the general partner receiving 20 percent and the limited partners 80 percent.

Those subsequent sales of leveraged buyout companies in the portfolio, however, are not expected to begin until the fund is at least three years old, according to the prospectus. If any of the companies in the portfolio are liquidated or sold at a loss, the limited partners would participate in the tax loss to the extent of their investment in those particular companies.

The partnership will remain in existence for 10 to 14 years, during which time there will not be a public trading market for the limited partnership certificates received by each investor in the fund. By the time the partnership is closed out, all the portfolio companies will either have been sold or securities in the companies will have been distributed to the partners, according to the prospectus.

In recent months, institutional investors have pumped more than a billion dollars into leveraged-buyout partnerships on the expectation that their returns will be well above average. But, to date, there has not been a way for individual investors to participate, Wall Street investment bankers say.

Leveraged buyouts are a popular way for management and outside investors to gain control of corporations and corporate subsidiaries with a relatively modest equity investment. Debt supplied through bank loans and fixed-income securities purchased by institutional investors typically accounts for the balance of the purchase price.

## U.S. News Gets \$150-Million Bid

New York Times Service

BONN — Gruener & Jahr AG & Co., the West German publishing group, said it had bid \$150 million for U.S. News & World Report, a leading weekly news magazine in the United States.

The Hamburg-based company is 75 percent owned by Bertelsmann, the publishing group whose U.S. subsidiaries include Bantam Books and Arista Records.

U.S. News, which is employee-owned, has been seeking bids since an unidentified company made an offer in December. Several other publishing concerns are reported to be interested in bidding for U.S. News.

## Regan Endorses Plan On Mexico Repayment

Reuters

LONDON — Donald T. Regan, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said Thursday that the United States will encourage commercial bankers to consider new repayment arrangements for debtor nations that have made progress in stabilizing their economies.

"We would encourage them [commercial banks] to go for different types of solutions, but we would not impose those solutions," Mr. Regan said at a news conference.

Mr. Regan, who is in London for the annual economic meeting of the industrial democracies, specifically endorsed a new agreement announced this week to help Mexico handle its foreign debt.

He said Mexico had responded successfully to a short-term assistance program that began in 1982, and "now there is a need for a longer-term solution in the case of Mexico that would set a formula, if you will, where you take a short-range solution, get a problem under control and then move to a new plateau."

But Mr. Regan reaffirmed the U.S. administration's belief that the debt situation is best handled on a case-by-case basis with new terms negotiated directly between debtor nations and commercial banks.

"We have been handling them on a nation-by-nation basis, successfully I think, since 1982, and we would propose to continue that," he said.

The debt question is expected to be a major topic at the meeting among the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany. France has taken the lead in urging a more generalized approach to the debt problems.

In a letter Wednesday to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and other summit leaders, seven Latin American nations called for "concerted solutions" to the debt problem.

"It is impossible to think that problems can be solved only by banks or through the isolated participation of international financial organizations," the letter continued.

Mr. Regan also said the United States would support a move by Japan for a commitment to begin a new round of international trade talks in 1986.

"The president is very supportive of that timetable. Preparations in 1985 and negotiations themselves, hopefully, in 1986," Mr. Regan said.

The talks would be intended to extend the coverage of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rules on international trade to exchanges in services, high technology and agriculture, he said.

Most of the other nations represented at the meeting are relatively unenthusiastic about setting a specific date for new talks.

## British Surplus On Trade Falls

Reuters

LONDON — Britain had a current account surplus of £838 million (\$1.17 billion) in the first quarter of this year after a revised fourth-quarter surplus of £596 million, the Central Statistical Office said Thursday.

The first-quarter surplus in the measure of non-capital transactions in the balance of payments compares with an original projection of £691 million. The office said the increase stems from a revision in the projected surplus on invisible transactions, such as interest payments.

The Treasury has forecast a current account surplus of £2 billion for the whole of 1984, compared with 1983's £2.9 billion.

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## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS

## FIDELITY AUSTRALIA FUND N.V.

Registered Office: 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Please take notice that the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of Fidelity Australia Fund N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 10.00 a.m. at 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on June 19, 1984.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Report of the Management.
2. Election of nine Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of the following nine existing Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Haseki Kurokawa, John M.S. Patton, Peter J. Pearson, Harry G.A. Seggerman, James E. Tomner, Corporate Trust N.V.
3. Approval of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for the fiscal year ended February 29, 1984.
4. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.
5. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.
6. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporation's principal office at Pembroke Hall, Pembroke, Bermuda, or from The Bank of Bermuda Limited, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda, to the Corporation at the following address:

FIDELITY AUSTRALIA FUND N.V. is a diversified investment company with the investment objective of seeking long-term capital growth from a portfolio of mainly Australian securities. Currently the portfolio emphasizes Energy (55%) and Data Processing (12%).

Copies of the Offering Circular and latest Quarterly Report can be obtained from Fidelity International at:  
P.O. Box 670, Pembroke Hall, Pembroke, Bermuda  
Tel: (809) 295 0665  
Telex: 0280 3318

Fidelity Australia Fund N.V.  
c/o Corporate Trust N.V.,  
16-A Pietermaai,  
Willemstad, Curacao,  
Netherlands Antilles

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares to the Fund at the above address. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit thereof, with the Corporation at 16-A Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise said rights.

Holders of bearer shares may obtain a form of proxy and certificate of deposit from the following institutions:

Fidelity Australia Fund N.V.,  
Pembroke Hall,  
Pembroke, Bermuda  
Fidelity International Management Limited  
20 Abchurch Lane,  
London EC4N 3AL, England  
The Bank of Bermuda Limited  
Front Street,  
Hamilton, Bermuda  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise  
43 Boulevard Royal,  
Luxembourg

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 9.00 a.m. on June 19, 1984, in order to be used at the Meeting.

By order of the Management  
Charles T.M. Collis  
Secretary

9 Bond Street,  
St. Helier,  
Jersey, J.L.  
Tel: (0534) 71696  
Telex: 4192260



## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Midland to Place Executive On Crocker National's Board

Midland Bank is to tighten further its control over Crocker National Bank, the troubled California bank in which it holds 57 percent, by putting another of its top executives on the Crocker board.

T. Jefferson Cunningham, who after this week was appointed senior international adviser of Midland Bank International, is expected to join Crocker National Corp.'s board after its next board meeting, June 19. Because of Midland's 1981 investment agreement with Crocker that limits it to appointing three board members, the appointment is to be announced by Crocker.

Mr. Cunningham would be the fifth Midland executive to be named to the 24-member Crocker board. In early February, John G. Harris, a director of Midland Bank, who until that time was head of Midland's international division, joined Crocker as senior vice chairman and a member of the board. Mr. Cunningham currently is vice chairman of Kissinger Associates Inc. He is based in New York.

## Capolongo Seen Staying at Ford

CHICAGO — James Capolongo, top executive at Ford Motor Co.'s European subsidiary, has reconsidered his recent verbal resignation from the automaker and will stay with the company's highly profitable European unit, Ford sources said Thursday.

They said a rift had developed between Mr. Capolongo and his superior, Robert Lutz, executive vice president of Ford's international automotive operations, over the policy of the European company, among Ford's most profitable.

The sources declined to say exactly what led Mr. Capolongo to resign abruptly, noting the action had drawn serious concern from Ford's top executives.

Separately, Midland Bank has named Denis O'Connell and Frank V. Cahouet directors. Miss O'Connell is on the milk marketing board and a member of the Engineering Council. Mr. Cahouet is president and chief operating officer of Crocker National Corp. and chairman and chief executive officer of Crocker Bank.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has appointed John B. Yasky president for Europe, Africa and the Middle East, succeeding Chester A. Sadlow. Mr. Sadlow recently was named executive vice president of advanced production technology for Westinghouse, based in the Pittsburgh head office.

F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., the Swiss chemicals and pharmaceuticals group, said Alexis Labhart and H.C. Paul Sacher were re-elected to its board. Elected as a new member was Raymond Probst.

Cathay Pacific Airways, Hong Kong's flag carrier and part of the Swiss Pacific group, has named Duncan Dickson to the new post of manager, U.K. and Ireland. Mr. Dickson moves to London from Bahrain, where he was the airlines' manager for the Gulf area. He is succeeded in that post by Ed Nicol, who formerly was in Jakarta as Cathay's manager, Indonesia.

National Westminster Bank PLC has appointed Roger Lacey chief manager of its Singapore branch. He succeeds Jack Miller, who will be returning to Britain. Previously, Mr. Lacey was the manager responsible for the automotive sector within the bank's international corporate finance division, based in the London headquarters. In addition, Natwest has appointed Malcolm Veale business development manager in its Hong Kong branch. He succeeds Martin Brown. Mr. Veale was in the shipping section of the international banking division in the headquarters.

ITT Corp. of New York has elected Richard S. Ward a vice president. Mr. Ward is general counsel of ITT Europe Inc. in Brussels.

Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd., Hong Kong, has named Gordon S. Anderson executive director, responsible for the Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group's bond trading and sales in Asia. Also, Masashi Yamamoto and Hokuto Minato have joined Chase Manhattan Asia's yen bond-trading department. They previously were with Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in Tokyo.



Frank V. Cahouet

sponsible for the Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group's bond trading and sales in Asia. Also, Masashi Yamamoto and Hokuto Minato have joined Chase Manhattan Asia's yen bond-trading department. They previously were with Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in Tokyo.

Oppenheimer & Co. has named Christopher J. Clegg a senior vice president. Mr. Clegg is managing director of Oppenheimer International Ltd. in London. Oppenheimer & Co. is a New York-based investment firm and a unit of MetLife House Holdings PLC of London.

Banco Nacional de Mexico has named Sergio Aguilera vice president and general manager of its London branch following the appointment of Manuel Medina Mora to senior vice president, responsible for the bank's North American and European regions, based in New York.

Westpac Banking Corp., Australia's largest banking and financial services group, has appointed John G. Morgan managing director of Westpac Banking Corp. (Jersey) Ltd., a new unit. Mr. Morgan previously was a vice president of Citibank (Channel Islands) Ltd., where he was in charge of international business.

—BRENDA HAGERTY in London

## Mobil Names Successor to Tavoulareas

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Mobil Corp. said Wednesday that Allen E. Murray will become president and chief operating officer in November upon the retirement of William P. Tavoulareas, which was previously announced.

Mobil hinted more than a year ago that Mr. Murray would succeed Mr. Tavoulareas when Mr. Murray was named president of Mobil Oil Corp., Mobil's largest subsidiary.

Mobil said Mr. Tavoulareas will retire Nov. 1, eight days before his 65th birthday, but will remain a director of the company and a member of its executive committee. He also will continue to act as an adviser to top management, particularly on operations in the Middle East.

During his 15 years running the company, Mr. Tavoulareas has formed close ties with Saudi Arabia's royal family, which has helped assure Mobil of ready access to Middle East oil supplies.

His view that the company should increase its affiliation with the Saudis, coupled with his unorthodox personal style, has made him something of a maverick in the U.S. oil industry.

However, analysts do not expect many changes in the company's course when Mr. Murray takes the post of president.

Mr. Murray, 35, trained as an accountant, came to Mobil in 1952 and spent several years in financial and planning positions in the Middle East department. He became head of the company's refining and marketing division in 1979 and president of Mobil Oil in January 1983, a post previously held by Mr. Tavoulareas.

Earlier this year, Mr. Murray helped engineer Mobil's \$3.7-billion purchase of Superior Oil Co., a move designed to increase the company's domestic oil and gas reserves.

Although Mr. Murray has previously expressed concern about Mobil's dependence on Middle Eastern oil supplies, analysts do not expect him to pull back from that region.

## New U.S. Merger Guidelines to Consider Import Shares

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department will announce new antitrust guidelines next week under which the market share of imports will be considered when mergers are being reviewed for possible challenge, according to the head of the department's antitrust division.

Assistant Attorney General J. Paul McGrath, in an interview, said Wednesday that the department in the past had largely excluded foreign market share in evaluating competition, but was changing its policy because of the increasing importance of imports in the U.S. economy.

The department "will generally figure" foreign market shares the same way it calculates domestic competition, Mr. McGrath said. But it will also consider the impact of trade restraints and the efficiency of the industry abroad.

"Competitive imports will be considered in total even where they come from countries with limited trade from the United States," he said.

Mr. McGrath took over as antitrust chief in December. He became embroiled in a dispute over merger guidelines in February, when he let it be known that he opposed a proposed merger of Republic Steel Corp. and LTV Corp.

Critics said his stance did not take into consideration the share of the U.S. market held by imported steel. The merger was later approved.

with conditions. Mr. McGrath said Wednesday that revision of the guidelines to include imports began in January and did not arise from the LTV case.

Mr. McGrath said the new guidelines are expected to be announced June 14, after the Justice Department receives final recommendations from the Federal Trade Commission.

He said the present standards, issued in 1982, do not detail how the Justice Department should evaluate foreign market shares.

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## 1983 Credito Italiano

The Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1983 have been approved by the Shareholders' Meeting held in Genoa under the Chairmanship of Mr. Alberto Boyer.

Gross profits were 25.1 per cent up on the previous year at L591.3 billion (\$563.3 million). After a taxation charge of L161.4 billion (\$97.3 million) and depreciation and allocations amounting to L387.5 billion (\$233.5 million), net profits were L42.4 billion (\$25.5 million) of which L15 billion was appropriated to Reserves and L27.2 billion to the Shareholders in the form of a L85 dividend per share.

1983 BALANCE SHEET HIGHLIGHTS		(Lira billion)
Deposits	38,671 (\$23bn) + 22.4%	
Securities deposited with the Bank	18,690 (\$11bn) + 30.8%	
Loans and Advances in lire and other currencies	31,064 (\$19bn) + 29.0%	
Shareholders' Funds (on approval of the Accounts) (*)	1,557 (\$953m) + 55.5%	

(\*) Shareholders' Funds include L213.4 billion following the setting-up of a new monetary reserve pursuant to recent legislation.



The Shareholders' Meeting also approved a resolution to increase the Bank's capital from L160 billion to L320 billion by way of a L110 billion bonus issue and a L50 billion rights issue, which will bring Shareholders' funds to L1,607 billion, i.e. close to the \$1 billion dollar mark.

## ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed  
7 June 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of several funds whose quotes are based on issue price. The following financial results indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the 1983:

(d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - quarterly; (l) - bi-annually.

ALMAL MANAGEMENT \$ 121.25

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.

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BANK OF CHINA

BANK OF INDIA

BANK OF JAPAN

BANK OF KOREA

BANK OF MEXICO

BANK OF NEDERLANDS

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

BANK OF SINGAPORE

BANK OF SWITZERLAND

BANK OF THAILAND

BANK OF VIETNAM

BANK OF YUGOSLAVIA

BANK OF ZAMBIA

BANK OF ZIMBABWE

BANK OF AUSTRALIA

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BANK OF FINLAND

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BANK OF KOREA

BANK OF MEXICO



Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

**TOBEG**

\_\_\_\_\_

**GYDUP**

\_\_\_\_\_

**HUSTYP**

\_\_\_\_\_

**NUCCOR**

\_\_\_\_\_

Answer: " \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_ "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: **BIPED STEED INVOKE PLAQUE**  
 Answer: What it was when the prisoner escaped —

EUROPE			ASIA		
HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
C	F		C	F	
15	59		17	63	
13	55		15	59	
18	64		18	64	
20	68		20	68	
26	78		26	78	
28	82		28	82	
34	93		34	93	
36	97		36	97	
42	107		42	107	
44	111		44	111	
50	121		50	121	
52	125		52	125	
58	135		58	135	
60	139		60	139	
66	149		66	149	
68	153		68	153	
74	163		74	163	
76	167		76	167	
82	177		82	177	
84	181		84	181	
90	191		90	191	
92	195		92	195	
98	205		98	205	
100	209		100	209	
106	219		106	219	
108	223		108	223	
114	233		114	233	
116	237		116	237	
122	247		122	247	
124	251		124	251	
130	261		130	261	
132	265		132	265	
138	275		138	275	
140	279		140	279	
146	289		146	289	
148	293		148	293	
154	303		154	303	
156	307		156	307	
162	317		162	317	
164	321		164	321	
170	331		170	331	
172	335		172	335	
178	345		178	345	
180	349		180	349	
186	359		186	359	
188	363		188	363	
194	373		194	373	
196	377		196	377	
202	387		202	387	
204	391		204	391	
210	401		210	401	
212	405		212	405	
218	415		218	415	
220	419		220	419	
226	429		226	429	
228	433		228	433	
234	443		234	443	
236	447		236	447	
242	457		242	457	
244	461		244	461	
250	471		250	471	
252	475		252	475	
258	485		258	485	
260	489		260	489	
266	499		266	499	
268	503		268	503	
274	513		274	513	
276	517		276	517	
282	527		282	527	
284	531		284	531	
290	541		290	541	
292	545		292	545	
298	555		298	555	
300	559		300	559	
306	569		306	569	
308	573		308	573	

HOLD IT! HAS THAT LETTUCE BEEN WASHED?

OF COURSE

I WASHED IT WITH MY OWN HANDS

THAT'S WHAT I WAS REALLY AFRAID OF.

MORT WALKER

THANKS FOR  
FIXING ME  
UP, MATE

TRAVEL  
AGENT

I HEARD THAT! IF YOU  
CAN AFFORD HOLIDAYS  
YOU CAN  
AFFORD TO  
PAY ME!

DIRECTIONS  
TO HIS HOUSE

ALL BY BRIAN KOPPELMAN © 1994

YOU'D LIKE TO APPLY FOR THE JOB OF 'ROYAL CENSOR?'

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE PROFESSION?

...LET'S JUST SAY WE'VE SEEN A LOT OF WORDS GO OVER THE BARN

68

LET'S PLAY PRETEND BOYS AND GIRLS. LET'S PRETEND IT'S CONTRACT NEGOTIATION TIME FOR UNCLE ROY...

AND THERE ARE BIG GREEN MONSTERS WHO WANT TO TAKE UNCLE ROY OFF THE AIR...

AND THE ONLY THING THAT CAN SAVE UNCLE ROY ARE LETTERS SAYING HOW MUCH YOU LOVE UNCLE ROY

I HATE TO SEE A GROWN MAN GROVEL

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[illegible]

**Evelyn Waugh**

*By Evelyn Waugh. 234 pp. \$14.95.*

**WHEN THE GOING WAS GOOD**

*By Evelyn Waugh. 298 pp. \$14.95.*  
*Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon St.  
Boston, MA 02106.*

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ONE of the things an educated man knows, according to Evelyn Waugh, is "that a sentence is a logical construction and that words have basic malineable meanings." In his writing, he goes further than this, and some of his sentences seem like a moral act, even an example of moral heroism. He is like a Patrick Henry who cries "Give me literacy or give me death!"

One feels that, for him, writing a good style is like coming from a good family, like believing in large ideas such as beauty, truth, honor and justice. During World War I, when Waugh was just a boy, so many literary men were in the front and wrote so much about it, that it almost seemed that they were fighting to make the world safe for logical sentences and inalienable words.

In "A Little Learning," a welcome resume of his out-of-print autobiography, Waugh's querulous countenance often approaches aphorism. When his extreme scrupulousness of language is married to comedy, at least a part of the effect arises out of the collision between his preciseness and the imprecision of the world.

Waugh's childhood was a happy one in which he was not bored. His father was a "man of letters" and

of Chapman and Hall Publishers. He is described as "theatrical," a man who loved to exclaim hyperbolically to himself in prose and verse quotation. Waugh's home life in a suburb of London was "lapped about in poetry," as he puts it. Like so many fathers in the early years of this century, his also loved to read good books aloud to his family, which may help to account for the son's fine ear.

Nobody has described the mysteries of the English public school better than Evelyn Waugh. From an ideal family environment, he was sent, by inexorable custom, to a public school where there was an absolute exclusion of feminine and domestic influences. Eventually, however, Waugh arrived at Oxford, where boys at drunken parties shouted poems, rather than obscenities, in unison.

He was so much in love with language and precision that he studied scriptwriting with a master of that ancient art. His teacher was the sort of man who noticed that his pupils wore socks of the most vulgar color, but who was also capable of writing him a letter expatiating in considerable aesthetic detail on the beauties of a particular evening. To the contemporary reader, such a milieu must seem either impossibly fussy and precious, or one whose capacity for fine discrimination we will never know again.

"A Little Learning" breaks off, never to be resumed, in Waugh's early 20s. Yet, in "When the Going Was Good," a record of his travels between 1929 and 1933, it does continue in a sense, as if Waugh had turned himself loose on the world. Also long out of print, "When the Going Was Good" is a selection of all the

By Alan Truscott.

ON the diagrammed deal, South's team landed in two spades when North chose to give a false preference.

This is always a close decision: It is right if South has 6-4 distribution, but wrong if he had 5-5. With South's actual distribution, there was not much to choose between the 5-2 fit and the 4-3 fit.

With normal play, one would expect South to make a right or West would make an inspired choice by under-leading his diamond ace. South naturally played low from dummy, believing that the ace must be on his right.

East won with the queen and shifted to a diamond. This took her ace and played another removing dummy's first suit entry. An apparently easy contract was now in jeopardy.

The declarer tried a heart to the nine, losing to the jack. West shifted to a club, and South misjudged again. Since he still believed that East held the diamond ace, he played West for the club ace and put up the king from dummy.

When this lost to the ace, East returned to clubs. With the queen, cashed the diamond ace and exited with his remaining trump.

East still had the heart to score. A brilliant defense had

defeated an apparently impraguable contract by two tricks.

NORTH

♠ J 7 6 5  
♥ 8 5 3  
♦ K 7 6  
♣ K J 10 4 3

EAST

♠ 10 7 2  
♥ K 8 6  
♦ Q 10 4  
♣ A 7 2

SOUTH (D)

♠ K 10 5 4  
♥ Q 8 7  
♦ J 3 2  
♣ 10 9 8 7

WEST

♠ 9 8 6  
♥ A 10 9 8  
♦ A 10 5 3  
♣ Q J 10 8

Diagram of a bridge hand layout showing cards in four columns: NORTH, EAST, SOUTH (D), and WEST. The cards are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some cards grouped together in a central area.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

1♣	West	North	East
2♠	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
3♦	Pass	4♠	Pass
4♣	Pass	5♠	Pass

West led the diamond three.

[illegible]



